The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Judge Bronson telegraphed to the President this afternoon that he accepts the mission to Portugal.

Secretary Cass has just issued a new set of regulations for Collectors and other officers of the Customs. Among other things it requires the value of sugar imported from Cuba to be ascertained and appraised without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to that value is to be added the cost of the packages.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without his previous sanction. Incompetency or neglected duty is to be reported to him for consideration and action. Hereafter, in all cases, where parties allege to have claims for the return of duties paid in error, illegal exactions or otherwise, the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department by the owner or importer, upon receipt of which, a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and upon the examination the decision of the Department will be rendered. The Secretary also directs that the value of sugar imported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised, without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value shall be added the cost of the packages.

American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

THIRD DAY.

Detroit, Thursday, Sept. 9.

At the business session, this morning, the Committee on the various missions reported. Addresses were made by returned missionaries, and Dr. Peter Parker, of China. The next annual meeting was appointed to be held in Philadelphia, in October, 1859. The Lord's Supper was administered in two churches in the afternoon. The officers of last year were reflected.

Graham B. Cooper, of Jackson, was nominated for Congress in the First District, to-day.

The Slavery Debate in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Slavery discussion was opened this evening with an address between the debaters. Mr. Brownlow has sometimes slightly exceeded his time and the audience has been violent in calling him to order. Mr. Brownlow said that he was aware that there was a majority of Abolitionists present, but he asked no favors, quarters or sympathy from them. But if they were tired and wished to back out, let us know, and we will disperse like gentlemen. He demanded, as a right, to finish his argument.

Mr. Payne replied, much excited, and said that what was yielded for courtesy was now demanded as a right. His opponent doubtless intended intimidation, when he said there were some Southerners present, but he was not afraid of the cracking of their whips.

Mr. Brownlow then commenced his argument with a reply to an editorial of the New-York Times, which, taking as a text the statement of some prisoners confined in the Louisville jails, makes sweeping charges against Southern society, and falsely abuses it. It takes the convicts as a representative of the Southern people. The Northern Abolitionists having sought this issue, he was determined to sicken them with long details, proving the falsity of the Times' statements, and showing the comparative degradation of Northern society, and the superiority of Southern in civilization. The largest number confined in the Southern prisons are foreigners, the next largest from a Northern State, of which New-York is the best representative. He also showed that the largest number of failures occurred at the North during the recent crisis; that there were more mulattoes at the North, consequently there was more prostitution among the blacks; that there were more students in the Colleges from the South; that Southern Representatives in Congress are better educated, and that there is more bribery among Northern legislators. He here discussed the officials of Wisconsin in the La Crosse Railroad affair. Referring to the Abolition, Free Love and Women's Rights Conventions, Mr. Brownlow said he intended starting the missionary cause to work in the North, commencing on Boston Common. Concluding, he asked if Mr. Payne would be willing to marry his daughter to the son of a buck-nigger—Fred. Douglass, for instance?

Mr. Payne said in opening he would refer the majority of Mr. Brownlow's arguments to the Northern school-boys, and pass his slurs without answer. He classed the prison statistics of Mr. Brownlow by stating that Southerners went about unpunished and unconvicted, but really, if justice was awarded, the prisons could not hold the guilty. He then entered into long statistics showing the difference between the North and South in wealth, progress, and enterprise, and how Slavery desolates the fair soil of the South. His statistics showed that the hay crops of the North outweighed in market value the whole cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, and sugar crops of the South combined. His statistics throughout of manufactures, railroads, etc., showed the comparative superiority of the North, occasioned by free labor, but Mr. Payne having the last hour, he speaks too late to be fully reported. The interest in these debates is increasing. They are closed on Saturday next.

St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday was the most interesting and exciting day of the Fair thus far.

The exhibition in the morning consisted in a remarkably fine display of thorough-bred and native cattle, the premiums for which were divided between the States of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. In the afternoon the very climax of intense excitement was reached by the display in the amphitheatre, there being a large number of Morgan, Black Hawk and other breeds of roadsters, embracing stallions, geldings and mares of all ages, and probably no better collection of horses ever exhibited in any Fair in the Union. The interest in the Fair continues to increase, and fresh entries of horses and cattle are daily being made. To-morrow morning there will be an exclusive exhibition of Morgan and Black Hawk horses, of which about forty are on the ground. Professor Rarey, the tamer, gave a very satisfactory exhibition of his wonderful power over wild, vicious horses, yesterday. The weather is charming, and thousands upon thousands of spectators throng the grounds daily.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 76.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 49.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Presidents of the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, met in consultation at the Girard House this evening, and have under consideration as a basis for the settlement of their difficulties the agreement made at New-York July 8. It is doubtful, however, whether any settlement will be made to-night.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 9—10 P. M.

The Railroad Convention is most harmonious thus far, but no determination has been arrived at.

A large number of representatives of the Western railroads are here, awaiting anxiously the action of the Presidents of the Roads, in the event of no settlement of the difficulties, and no advance in rates, they appear determined to hold a Convention at Columbus on Tuesday, for the purpose of increasing their own rates.

Firemen's Festivities at Worcester.

Worcester, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The second annual Firemen's muster, held in this City, has been in every respect successful. To-day was observed as a general holiday. Banks and many stores were closed. The various Fire Companies assembled, fifty-two in number, competed for prizes, offered by the Department and citizens of Worcester. The playing was perpendicular. The first prize, $400, was taken by the Edmund Hopkins, of Woodville, 161 feet. The second prize, $200, by Reaney, of Hanflan, 158 feet. The third, by Pacific, of Chicopee, 161 feet. The fourth, by Blackstone, of Harmonville, 161 feet. The fifth, $75, by Quannapowitt, of Reading, 161 feet. The sixth, $50, by Niagara, of Lynn, 161 feet.

Firemen's State Parade.

Cleveland, Thursday, Sept. 9.

A Firemen's State Parade was held here to-day. Forty-seven companies took part in a trial of engines, &c.

Railroad Accident.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Zanesville Express train on the Central Ohio Railroad ran off the track near this city to-day. Several persons were badly hurt, but none seriously. The train was detained seven hours.

Opening of the Troy University.

Troy, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Troy University upon Mount Ida, overlooking this city, was formally opened to-day. The Inauguration exercises were attended by a large concourse of people, and were highly interesting. An address upon Scholastic Education was delivered by Professor Stowe, and speeches were given by the Rev. C. S. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. McCosh, the Hon. Hiram Sloour and others. About sixty students have already entered at the University.

Fire at St. Thomas, C. W.

St. Thomas, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 9.

A destructive fire occurred this morning. The Mansion House, Albion Hotel, Telegraph Office and several other buildings, were burned.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Harrisburg, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional District balloted all last night, but failed to nominate a candidate. They will meet again on the 21st inst.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth District have nominated S. S. Blair for Congress.

Arrival of the North American.

Montreal, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool Aug. 25, arrived at Quebec at 6 o'clock this evening. Her detention was caused by fog. She has not been in collision with any vessel, and there is nothing wrong with her bowsprit or rigging. The private dispatch to that effect sent to New-York was the merest conjecture, and, as such, deserving of the strongest reprobation.

The Steamer Marie Louise on Excursions.

Schenectady, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Marie Louise* has made several excursions to-day, with Doctor Nott, Professor Silliman, Doctor Wetter and other scientific gentlemen on board, at the full speed allowed by the Canal laws, and all was satisfactory.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

Schenectady, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The yacht *Marie Louise*, of New-York, with Ericsson's caloric engine, is here and excites great interest.

Illinois Politics.

Peoria, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Convention to-day unanimously nominated Mr. J. W. Davidson for Congress, from the Fourth District.

Naval.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, for this port, was off Highland Light at noon to-day.

State Politics.

Binghamton, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

Dr. George Burr was this day elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

Rondout, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Ulster Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: District No. 1, Mr. S. S. Howell; No. 2, Mr. J. C. Hasbrouck; No. 3, Mr. E. Dupuy.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below, and will be at her dock at about midnight. Her mails will be due in New-York at 5 P. M., to-morrow.

Board of Aldermen.—Alderman John Clancy, President, in the Chair.

The Aldermen met in their old room, which has been refitted in excellent style. The reporters' table is better situated. The whole arrangement was effected by the Committee and Mr. Gallagher, Sergeant-at-arms, on whom it reflects great credit. The gilding, by Chas. Kercher, is superbly done. The Committee on refitting consisted of Aldermen Adams, McSpedon and Owens.]

Sundry petitions and resolutions on ordinary matters were referred.

The report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of confirming award of contract for repairing all the public lamps and regulating the same to Alex. Bardon, was adopted.

A report to advertise for the best plan and the construction of arsenals, was taken up, and adopted.

The matter of confirming the contract for the iron railing around Tompkins-square was, after some argument, referred back to the Committee.

The following resolution was offered by President Clancy, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and hereby are, directed to restore the price of labor paid to artmen employed in paving the streets to the same rate paid prior to the 1st of July, 1858.

Alderman Adams now desired to present a petition from a number of citizens, in relation to the Harlem Railroad Company, and desired that the Committee on Railroads should be required to report at the next meeting; and that the ordinance bearing upon that subject should be repealed, as he thought it bore unjustly upon the Company. The question at issue is that of the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Fourth-avenue. Petitions presented were signed by some six or eight thousand persons. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A motion to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of Alderman Tucker's ordinance in favor of having swill-milk wagons labeled, was lost, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

A Card from Officer Lindsley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The article that you published in your issue of the 8th inst., is materially wrong. In the conversation I had with Mr. Carpenter there was not a word said about delicate health, or yellow-fever, or cowardice. I simply stated to Mr. Carpenter that I was subject to rheumatism, and feared that the having to sleep on the ground would open another attack and so render my presence of no value. And besides this, I dwelt upon the order that was issued at the Station-house, in which it was expressly stated that four officers were to be sent, and they to be *single* men, *if the House had them*. Now I am a man of family, and there are *many* single men in the House, and therefore I did not feel obliged to go. Single men could, with propriety, be retained on the Island, while married men, if changed, would be the most likely to spread infection, and the order, in this respect, was certainly a very wise one. In my defence I shall have much to say, and think I can clearly show that malice had much to do in the matter of my selection. For nearly a year I have been set upon by a number of political knaves who have endeavored, by every low means in their power, to blacken my reputation both as an officer as well as socially, but I know that the better class of the people of my Ward, and incidentally the whole City, think well of me.

By publishing this you will but do me an act of justice. SWAIN LINDSLEY.

The American and Republican State Conventions.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FAILURE TO EFFECT A COALITION.

Nomination of Separate Tickets.

Republican Candidate for Governor, E. D. Morgan---Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Campbell.

American Candidate for Governor, Lorenzo Burrows---Lieutenant-Governor, R. S. Baker.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republican Convention reassembled at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mr. P. H. Thomas, of Rensselaer, moved immediately after the calling of the roll that the Convention proceed to nominate by *by viva voce* vote a candidate for Governor and all other State officers, to be supported by the Republican Party.

Mr. Knapp, of Jefferson, moved to proceed by ballot to an informal nomination for Governor.

Mr. Weed Hunt spoke in favor of voting by *viva voce*,—the constituencies expect to know how their Representatives vote, and it is right that they should. In 1856, the form of voting adopted was that proposed in the original resolution; each man rose in his place and nominated his candidate for office. This was straightforward, open, and above-board.

Mr. Knapp, of Jefferson, said he had no objection to a *viva voce* vote on the formal nomination, but deemed it better to vote by ballot on the informal one.

Mr. Littlejohn favored voting by ballot. Many men had come here in favor of one candidate and learned facts that had induced them to change their views. It was right that an honest opinion should be given on the informal ballot. [Cheers and hisses.] Gentlemen might hiss—he had heard the sound before. He did not hesitate to say that an honest sentiment could only be got at by ballot.

Mr. Peckham, of New-York, said the argument just used resolved him in favor of a *viva voce* vote. He did not believe that any man lacked the moral courage to vote as his sense of duty dictated. [Cheers.]

Mr. Comins, of Columbia, urged that it was improper to take a vote on the candidate during the absence of the Committee on Conference, especially as their report might influence the future action of the Convention.

Mr. Mallimes, of Westchester, moved to lay the resolution on the table till the report of the Committee on Conference was received.

Mr. M. was proceeding to debate the motion when the President stopped him, saying that it was not debatable.

Mr. Millimen—I did not make the motion. I said I should make it.

The President—Whether made or not it is before the Convention. [Loud laughter.]

A Voice—He did not make the motion.

A Delegate—I make the motion.

Mr. Mallimen refused to yield the floor.

Mr. Godard, of St. Lawrence—The gentleman did not mention his name and county, so he is not entitled, under the rule adopted by the Chair, to the floor.

The President—That was the fault of the Chair. The gentleman from Westchester has the floor.

Mr. Millimen proceeded to declare that it was impossible to unite with any party on principle who would not come up to the highest standard of Republican sentiments. The union proposed could only be a compromise on candidates. There was not any indication here that the other Convention had entertained the proposition with favor, or how the Committee had been treated. He would not agree to yield one inch of ground of Republican principles. He moved to lay the resolution on the table until a report is received from the Committee appointed to wait on the American Convention.

Mr. Carpenter, of Dutchess, asked if any committee had been appointed to wait upon the American Convention. He had been here since the Convention was first organized, but had heard no resolution. [Laughter.]

The resolution to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. Peckham, of New-York—Mr. President, I move that when this Convention does ballot for Governor, it proceed to ballot by a *viva voce* vote. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Kennedy, of New-York—I move, Mr. President, that my colleague have leave to go back to Ireland. [Much laughter.]

The motion was then modified so as to read that when the nomination for Governor be made, it be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*.

Mr. Peckham—Now, Sir, if my colleague (Kennedy) will withdraw his motion, I will offer this. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. G. A. S. Croasdale, of Cattaraugus, moved to add after the words "*viva voce*," the words "by ballot." [Roars which, for several moments, disturbed the order of the Convention.]

Mr. Littlejohn, of Oswego, moved to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert "by ballot."

Mr. Talcott, of Erie, opposed the amendment. The gentleman from Oswego had declared the object to be to enable those not having the moral courage to deceive their constituents openly, to do so secretly. If no better reason could be urged he hoped it would not prevail.

Mr. Butler, of Warren, favored voting by ballot.

Mr. Henderson, of Suffolk, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Easterbrook, of New-York, said he would not make any remarks, if he could persuade the President to put the motion—but he was so darned good-natured that he would let every person speak. [Laughter.] He (Easterbrook) favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Porter, of Westchester, spoke in favor of a vote by ballot. That was truly democratic, and the only way to get at the true sentiment of the Convention. It was the right of every man to vote by ballot.

Mr. Kennedy called for the Ayes and Nays on the question.

Mr. Littlejohn said the gentleman from Erie had attempted to give a construction to his remarks which was not justified. He assailed the moral courage and honesty of no man, but he did know that the true Democratic principle was to vote by ballot, and as such he upheld it.

Mr. Kelly, of New-York, said that the opinions of the gentleman from Oswego were different, when in the Assembly of the State of New-York his voice was heard in favor of the manly proceeding of voting *viva voce*, and when he, himself, rose in his seat and voted for Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator. [Cheers.] He thought that the Convention might entertain a suspicion that those desiring a vote by ballot had something behind they were desirous of concealing.

Mr. Ramsey, of Schoharie, made a powerful speech in favor of voting by ballot. He spurned the charge that any person who upheld now this Democratic mode of expressing honestly without fear or favor the opinions of Delegates should be charged with fear or dishonesty. By the still, small voice of the ballot alone could the true sentiments of men be reached.

Mr. Frasier, of Oneida, and Mr. Godard, of St. Lawrence, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. Cole, of Kings opposed it.

A vote was then taken by Ayes and Nays, and when it was concluded he corrected his vote, saying that when his name was called he was absent, and some person had answered "Aye" for him. He voted "No."

The vote on striking out "*viva voce*" and inserting "ballot," stood Ayes 85, Nays 149.

The motion to vote *viva voce* was then carried.

General Nye, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the two Committees had met and compared judgment, and find a union on the question of Slavery, and that we are opposed to its extension in the territories of the United States, and that each State has the Supreme, uncontrolled, and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits; that we agree upon the necessity of establishing a registry law of some kind in this State to prevent frauds upon the ballot; that the recent frauds committed in this State under the naturalization laws, induce us to believe that it is important that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote, as now provided by the Constitution, and that the time be extended as long as is required of a non-resident of this State; that we mutually agree that it is our duty to unite our energies and efforts to defeat our common enemy, the Pro-Slavery Party.

Mr. Nye then stated that this report received the sanction of six out of the eight of the Republican Committee; that this was as far as they could go, and that they now asked instructions from the Convention.

Mr. Ely Hammond asked what peculiar difficulties there were in the way of further action?

Gen. Nye said that in the view of two gentlemen on the Committee, these propositions were not enough, and the balance of the Committee thought it proper to submit this much here.

Mr. Ward Hunt inquired if the residence of one year after naturalization before voting was required.

General Nye—It is.

Mr. J. A. Talcott—Are further demands made?

General Nye—Not by the American Committee.

Mr. Stallworth, of Kings, moved the adoption of these reports.

Mr. Upham said it was proper to state, for himself and one other member of the Committee, what was rejected. They went in to form a common basis on which to stand. He had offered a resolution, which was refused to be received by the American party. It was that the dicta of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision deepens the obligations resting on us to oppose the extension of Slavery, and affirming the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories at their discretion.

The American Committee would not entertain or accept it. Were they to bury the party so deep as to be afraid to pronounce the doctrine on which it was founded? He had maintained that Congress had the right to pass a law prohibiting the existence of Slavery in the Territories, and he would take up with nothing less.

Mr. Tuttorn said the basis offered to them contained not only signs of omission but of commission. It was proposed that citizens of foreign birth should be submitted to penalties, to which native born men are not subjected. He told the Convention that the German Republicans, than whom none were nobler and truer, would say this was an unjust and unequal proposition. Let us have equal laws. Unless the Republican Party advocated equal laws for all, high and low, rich and poor, wherever born, he had greatly mistaken its mission. The proposition was too clearly unconstitutional. They were about to hold a Convention on constitutional amendment. Could the gentlemen from the First District meet their constituencies on this issue. [Cries of "No, no."] There was another sin of omission. He did not see it stated that a Free State should require no more population than was required for a Slave State. He was willing to say so in so many words, and to declare a determination to apply that rule to the immediate admission of Kansas. [Loud applause.]

Gen. Nye said that he would yield to no man in fidelity to all Republican principles. But he considered that the resolution rejected by the Americans contained a sermon in prayer. He believed it was all covered by the resolution opposing the extension of Slavery in the Territories, which was adopted in the face of the dicta of the Supreme Court. In regard to a year's extension after naturalization, he thought it only placed foreigners and natives on an equality. As to the position of the First District, he came from there, and although they were more interested in this than all the other parts of the State put together, he appealed to his colleagues to say whether anything could be worse than now, when they were subject to Irish ridden from Hell-gate to Harlem. He thought it conveyed a wrong impression to that state, Americans were opposed to the resolution offered by Mr. Upham. He did not so understand it, but they were not willing to adopt it as it was.

Mr. Knox, of Seneca, as a member of the Committee, said that he too considered there were sins of omission and commission in the resolutions. He had said in the Committee and repeated here that if the Americans would adopt the Republican principles right up to the mark, he would consent to indorse a registry law, but the Americans would yield nothing, and desired the Republicans to yield everything. He thought the resolutions Jesuitical in character. He was opposed to further action in this direction, and favored adopting the report of their own Committee on Resolutions, and nominating their own ticket upon which to go before the people. [Cheers.] He moved to discharge the Committee from further action. [Applause.]

Mr. C. L. Beals said that he would not consent that the Republican Committee should be misrepresented. Every Republican favored every word in Mr. Upham's resolution—

Mr. Knox—Was it not voted down?

Mr. Beals continued—That every member of the American Committee agreed in spirit with that resolution. As soon as they went into the meeting, it was evident that there was an element of mischief in the Republican Committee. It must be remembered that men might be powerful for mischief when powerless for right else. He would not suffer any man to question his Calvinistic orthodoxy or Republican principles. The fact was that these resolutions thus far had been adopted in the best spirit of conciliation. It was afterwards that this fifth proposition was offered by the gentleman from Genesee. He had opposed it because he deemed it unnecessary to tack it on to propositions to be submitted for approval and instructions from this body. The question of naturalization had been fully discussed, and it was deemed to be only placing foreigners on the same basis as natives moving into this State from other States. The object was to prevent the frauds by which Democrats crowded in the votes of men naturalized a few days before the election. The Committee had sought not to lower, but to elevate the Republican standard, and to win to its support the 75,000 American votes in 1856.

Mr. Upham said that it was a wrong construction to say that this resolution was unnecessary because it was to be offered to this Convention. It was offered to the Americans and rejected. He would not go home to his constituents recommending fusion with the Americans instead of union on principle. He did not think it right that the gentleman from Columbia should attack the motives of others on the Committee. He might be willing, that the people should look for the fusion for the sake of a Congressional election in his district. He (Mr. Upham) should be glad to see him a member of Congress, but would not consent to sacrifice here Republican principles to achieve that end.

Judge Comins, of New-York, thought it useless to give up all attempts at union because at present neither Convention chooses to go to the full length of the other on certain principles. He hoped that each would adopt their own resolutions, and make out a common ticket. He moved that the report of the Committee of Conference be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report whether there was sufficient basis for a united ticket to be supported by both parties in the coming election.

Mr. F. W. Palmer, of Chautauque, moved to amend by adopting the report of the Committee in a separate proposition. He thought that the report laid well the ground-work for a permanent union. The propositions did not go far enough, but were, after all, substantially in opposition to the dicta of the Supreme Court. With regard to the question of a year's extension of naturalization, he warmly favored its adoption. There might be Germans in New-York, Buffalo and other places to object to it, but there were white Americans in the rural districts who would warmly approve it. [Applause.]

Mr. Ezra Graves said it was not desirable that the report should be adopted. The proper course, if further action be thought necessary or wise, was to send the Committee back, with directions to proceed.

Mr. H. H. Van Dyck favored the proposition to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution proposed by them could then be submitted to the Convention together with this report, and the Convention could choose between them.

Mr. Ward Hunt favored the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee to present a resolution distinctly asserting the right and power of Congress to say that Slavery does not and shall not exist in the Territories of the United States. He made such a motion.

Mr. Peckham, of New-York, spoke in favor of further action of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Baker, of Dutchess, moved to lay the report of the Committee of Conference on the table, to be called up when the resolutions of the regular Committee were received.

Mr. Robbins, of Cayuga, called the attention of the Convention to the position they now held before the eyes of the Republicans of the State and Union. They had been here over twenty-four hours, and stood shivering and afraid to do the duty that called them together. This party that had sprung into existence in an instant, and carried everything before it—they now stood as though they were fearful of putting candidates into nomination without courting Americans. He was ashamed of its action. The American party was now what it was two years ago. It stood now as it stood when Erastus Brooks and Daniel Ullman were its godfather and godmother. It had never been rebaptized, and now, as then, its corner-stone was proscription. It was a Pro-Slavery party now, as it was when the North Americans left it.

The Committee on Conference had been out for hours, and the few lame and impotent resolutions were all that they had accomplished. He blushed for such action to be sent forth to the people of Kansas, after the battle it had fought for freedom. Should this be the message of the Republicans of the Empire State. [Cries of "No," "No."] The banner of the Republicans must not be lowered one inch, nor should any other than the motto "Liberty and Human Rights" be engraved on it. He for one would repudiate it. He hoped this thing might be laid on the table, and the resolutions of the Committee be adopted. If they were not strong enough, then let them be made stronger still. This was not the time to dilute the platform with anything but simple and pure Republicanism. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Mr. Dayton, of New-York, said the gentleman from Cayuga stated that the American Party stood where it did two years ago. It was not the fact with any party. Two years ago the Lecompton iniquity had not been sprung upon the country. That had altered the policy and principles of the Republican, American and Democratic parties. The practical question to be settled was whether or not the men who were now opposed to the policy of the Administration would unite on a single ticket, and show properly the full rebuke of the Empire State administered against that policy.

The motion to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it forms a basis for any proper union, was carried. Loud cheers followed its adoption.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as the resolutions recommended as the expression of the sentiments of this Convention:

That they have had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they are pleased to report to this Convention, that while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of faith, between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there is a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern, to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite, and, further, they respectfully recommend that the Committee of Conference of this Convention be discharged from further action."

Mr. Hand, of Binghamton, moved the adoption of the resolutions of the Committee.

Mr. Wilcs, of Erie, moved that the resolution extending the term of voting after naturalization be stricken out.

Mr. Cassidy, of Rensselaer, sustained the resolution as reported. He represented a district in which there were a large number of foreigners, but those in the Republican Party were willing that such a resolution should be adopted, as they did not desire illegal voting.

The motion to strike out the resolution was lost by a large vote.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted.

The Committee also reported that they had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they were pleased to report to this Convention, that while there was an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political faith between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there was a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern, to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite, and further they respectfully recommend that the Conference Committee appointed by this Convention be discharged from further action. [Cheers.]

The report of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. Chapin, of St. Lawrence, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Adopted.

Parke Godwin then addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman: As one of the delegation from the County of Queens, the home and residence of Governor John A. King, and in the name of the whole delegation, I have a word to say on this occasion. Let me state frankly then, that we of Queens County, the old friends and neighbors of Governor King, knowing his private worth, his personal integrity, his genuine character, his quick and unhesitating fidelity to the principles of liberty—principles inherited from a noble sire, whose name has become historic in our annals as one of the most efficient promoters of the immortal ordinance of 1787, and which the son has never under any circumstances deserted,—we, I say, knowing the admiration and love in which he is held by all his neighbors, by those most who know him best, desired sincerely to see him renominated by the members of this Convention—our delegates, indeed, were urged to present his name as their first, almost their only choice. When two years ago the generous Republicans of the West raised his name as the standard-bearer of the Republican forces their action sent an impulse of joy to the remote extremity of the State in which we live. His triumphant election by over 30,000 votes gave a broad and emphatic indorsement of the people to the sagacity of their Representatives and an Administration of two years, conducted with dignity, with skill, with judgment and with stainless honesty, has confirmed the decision of the people. Under these circumstances, as one of his friends and neighbors, he hoped that he might again be presented to the people to lead them to a second glorious triumph. But Governor King, with that manly sense of public duty which has ever characterized his action, preferring the good of his cause to his personal gratification, and unwilling to-day a single impediment in the way of the most unembarrassed and harmonious operations of this Convention, has authorized his private secretary to give this note to the Chairman.

Syracuse, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Chairman of the Republican Convention:

Sir: I am authorized to say for Governor King, that he is not a candidate for renomination. You will oblige me by communicating this to the Convention over which you have the honor to preside.

(Signed) Yours, &c., HENRY J. SEAMAN.

Mr. Van Dyck said it was certainly not necessary for him to pass any eulogium on Lieutenant-Governor Selden. All who know him love him and respect him. On his behalf he desired to say that he was not a candidate for nomination, and that for reasons deemed necessary to name, he could not accept any public office at the hands of the people. As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he submitted the following:

Resolved, That to Governor John A. King and Lieutenant-Governor Henry R. Selden, the people are interested for the integrity, fidelity and zeal with which they have asserted the principles for which they were elected, cherished the interests and labored to advance the prosperity of our noble State, and are tender them our assurances that the ability and dignity of their Administration will be gratefully remembered by their fellow-citizens.

The resolution was adopted with three cheers.

The Convention then proceeded with any informal ballot for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes 254.

E. D. Morgan	116	A. S. Diven	21
Timothy Jenkins	51	John A. King	46
James M. Cook	55	Horace Greeley	3
G. W. Patterson	23		

New-York cast 34 votes for Mr. Morgan.

The new vote for Mr. Morgan was the first ever cast by Rensselaer Convention, and was received with great applause.

Kings County voted for Morgan, 6; Jenkins, 6; Cook, 1; and Gamble, 1.

Erie County voted solid for Morgan.

A Committee from the American Convention, consisting of Messrs. Andrews, Scroggs and Newberry, was here announced, and received with loud applause, and three cheers as they ascended the platform, the Convention standing.

Mr. Andrews presented the resolution of the American Convention, which was received, and laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. Potter, of Saratoga, withdrew the name of James M. Cook from the Convention as a candidate.

A second ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 256.

Morgan	165	Diven	18
Jenkins	52	Patterson	20

Mr. Roome, of Westchester, moved to make the nomination unanimous, which the Convention agreed to, giving three cheers for it.

Mr. Bame, of Dutchess, was appointed to inform Mr. Morgan of his nomination.

Mr. J. W. Nye with appropriate remarks, moved that Robert Campbell, of Steuben, be nominated by acclamation for the second place on the ticket. [Some applause and some cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. Gibbs, of Chemung, said he had reason to suppose that Mr. Campbell would not accept.

Mr. Hibbs, of Steuben, said that Mr. Campbell had expressed himself as not desirous of having his name used.

[Cries of "That's not saying he would not accept."]

Mr. S. Hammond, of Steuben, said that while Mr. Campbell was not anxious for office, he believed that he would serve if nominated and requested to do so.

Mr. John L. Talcott said he had no personal knowledge of the gentleman, but from all he had heard of him he believed he would serve whenever a soldier in the Republican ranks was needed. For Erie County he seconded the motion.

Robert Campbell was then unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and nine cheers given for him.

Messrs. Baker, Nye and Talcott were then named as a Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor and conduct him to the Chair.

Messrs. Peters, Beals and Kennedy, on motion of Gen. Nye, were then appointed a Committee to wait on the American Convention, and inform them the Republicans had made nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and inquire what names they had to propose for the balance of the ticket.

A recess for half an hour was then taken.

[The Full proceedings of the Republican Convention do not reach us in time for our First Edition.]

Proceedings of the American Convention.

Syracuse, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Owing to the delay in the Committee of Conference the Convention did not organize until 11 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday.

Credentials from Green and Kings counties were then reported, making a full representation from every county.

The Committee of Conference here came in.

Mr. Brooks, from the Committee, said that it was a source of regret that so much time had been occupied, but it had been unavoidable. A report had been adopted unanimous on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. He was happy to say that each member of the Committee appointed by this Convention joined heart and hand in support of the report. Mr. B. then read the report, every clause of which was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The platform is the same as in the report of the Republican Convention.

Mr. Brooks said that in regard to the officers which may be nominated the Republicans claimed that they had a large majority of the votes. On the other hand the Americans, in view of the maintenance of their principles, and of their determination to yield no portion of their principles, and of their determination to yield no portion of the Republican Convention, and that this was the report to be adopted.

The report was then accepted.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Ulster, moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Rumsey, of Genesee, said that he had been told all over the city that there was to be no letting down of the American sentiment. Every man knows that the Slavery plank is the great plank in the Republican Platform. On the other hand, the great question in the American Platform was the right of Americans to rule America. He asked if that sentiment was indorsed as fully in these resolutions as was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Republicans. There, are, it is true, some things in the Report where the Republicans have done well. He did not think it well, however, to largely increase the Slavery platform, and at the same time let down the American sentiment. He was as much opposed to Slavery as any other man, but he went further than the resolutions. The people of the territories, as well as of the States, have a right to say whether or no they will have Slavery. This has been American doctrine, and he insisted that this right should have been more fully recognized in the platform. He felt bound to his constituents to make these remarks.

A Delegate said that while he did not agree with everything said by Mr. Rumsey, he concurred with his general sentiments. He went further than to say that opposition to foreigners was the only vital element of Americanism. He asserted that the doctrine of popular sovereignty was equally vital and essential. If these resolutions were adopted, they would be accused of having come square on the Republican Platform on the Slavery question. He had not expected, for the Committee had for once been unwilling to stand on a platform which would not stand as well at the South, or at the North, as he could never be a member of a convention which—

A Delegate here asked, Is the gentleman in favor of the extension of Slavery in territories now free?

Mr. Rumsey—I am in favor of the right of the people to govern themselves, and if they wish Slavery, they have a right to it.

Mr. Brooks said he regretted what he had heard, and was surprised at it. This Convention came here by order of the State Council. Its motive was to meet the Republican Convention. Were you to meet them on fair and equal terms, or were you to fold your arms doggedly? He denied that he, or those who had acted with him, had surrendered one iota of American principle. [Cheers.] He stood where he did at Binghamton. The American State Council adopted at Albany a platform of principles. These were were his principles now. He would prove from the Binghamton platform that the resolutions now introduced were identical in sentiment. Mr. Brooks here read extracts from the Binghamton and Troy platforms against the extension of Slavery. The resolutions say that we are opposed to the extension of Slavery into the territory of the United States, and there is not an inch of territory that is not free. He would never consent to the extension of Slavery to any part of the American platform. Mr. B. expressed his surprise that a Committee selected as this had been should be arraigned for the sacrifice of American principles. He then gave a history of the action of the Committee, of the differences in the Committee, and of the concessions made by the Republicans. His speech was a very able defence of the report. He spoke of it as a union for a temporary purpose, for an amendment of the Naturalization laws, for a registry law, and to unite the Anti-Slavery sentiment with us in these measures.

Mr. Wurts, of Ulster, would speak for his county, and no other. This Convention was not called here, as he understood it, for the purpose named by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Rumsey had spoken his (Wurts') sentiments. The party in Ulster was made up of Silver-Grey Whigs and Hard Democrats, and they could not make Republicans of such material.

M

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Views of Texas Men—Its Secretary Absent and on Sick Leave—Letters in the Interior Department—Appointment of the Receiver at Hudson—Repeal of a Clause in the Pre-emption Laws of 1841.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

If I had not the doings of half a dozen other Departments and things in general to look after here, and could only devote myself to one or two of them, I could furnish you with delicious tit-bits that now go unenjoyed by the public. It would pay well, for a Secretary to follow up the Secretary of the Navy. He is in very bad hands. I understand that he declares all his subordinate business from a plain Hibernian down, who affectionately discards him with, "Well, Governor, 'tis all common. Under his guidance, Mr. Toucey is about to add seven more failures to the American Navy in the shape of screw-steamers, with telescope chimneys to hide steam machinery, mount a ten (10) feet section of their bellers above the water, as the site for a probable or prospective city or town."

Secretary Thompson is an honest man, where politics will permit; and though he used to be a great hand at poker in Mississippi, we don't know that he permits that elegant and exciting amusement to interfere with the discharge of his official duties. But for some cause or other he is losing his reputation as an executive officer, and is charged with exhibiting a woful lack of legal ability in the administration of the land law. This may be his own fault, or that of the clerks who examine the cases and make up the papers for him to sign. It is generally the case that the reputation of a Secretary depends on the ability of his confidential clerks. The late Secretary of the Interior had WARREN for his chief clerk—a man of whom A. H. H. STUART used to say that he was fit to be the head of a Department. WARREN never suffered his *chief* to make a blunder: but WARREN is now at the head of the Pension Office. Then Mr. M'CLELLAND had the aid of Dr. FRAILEY, one of the most honest, acute, and experienced men in the Department, who had all the land law at his fingers' ends, and applied an almost unerring judgement to the solution of difficult cases. Dr. FRAILEY was one of the most patient and laborious of clerks, and as logical and distinct in the statement of a proposition as Mr. CALHOUN himself. He looked on all sides of a question, and mastered all its bogsts, before he decided it. But Dr. FRAILEY is no longer among the living; and his place is supplied by those who have no regard for the conclusions of his great experience, his lucid intellect, and his sturdy and incorruptible integrity.

Under the *regime* of the men I have mentioned the various statutes composing our Land System had received a comprehensive construction, which had been adopted and had become the law of the Land Office. Public interests were protected and private rights were disposed of under the system they aided to construct, with consistency, and without violence to the claims either of the Government or the suitor. When the Department doubted, it called in the aid of the Attorney-General, and with the light of his intelligence seldom failed to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. One of the very oldest opinions of the late Attorney-General was given on such an application. I refer to his construction of so much of the pre-emption law of 1841, and the town-site law of 1844, in relation to the selection of cities and towns, and their settlement and occupation, on lands belonging to the United States. For fifteen years one of these laws had been the subject of office construction—and for twelve years the other had been interpreted by the office, by the people, and by State Legislatures; and upon this office construction, and this interpretation for a series of years, and on a very thorough and able examination of the statute, Mr. CUSHING prepared a very elaborate opinion upon the law of town-sites on the public lands, which met with the entire approbation of Dr. FRAILEY and Mr. M'CLELLAND, and was adopted by Mr. M'CLELLAND as the guide to the General Land Office, for the determination of all the questions discussed and decided in it.

It is a curious chapter in the history of administration, that the present Secretary of the Interior has overruled every point made in this opinion, *without even paying sufficient regard to his predecessor to make an allusion to it!* It is printed in the opinions of the Attorneys-General. The letter is on file in which the Secretary adopted it, and ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to regard it as his guide to the determination of the questions decided by it. And yet in the very case in which the opinion was given, and which it was designed to adjudicate, Mr. THOMPSON has ignored every principle of law that down in that opinion, and reversed every point which it had undertaken to decide. Now, it becomes a very interesting inquiry whether this was done in ignorance of the existence of such an opinion, or with the deliberate purpose of expressing an emphatic contempt for Mr. M'CLELLAND and Mr. CUSHING.

Two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON—(I do him the justice to believe that the signature was the extent of his share in these illiterate and ungrammatical compositions)—*two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON*, giving the present acquisition of the Town-site law, as it is understood by the Department. One of these was in the case of Superior City; one was in the case of Waverley; and another in the case of the Monticellos, and Morticias. These letters have been printed (not published) in the Washington *Union*, where they were heralded as "important decisions."

One or two points in these decisions I propose to comment upon—without referring them to the particular letters in which they appear, as that is unimportant. I have to do only with the doctrine—not with cases.

1. The pre-emption law of 1841 exempts from agricultural pre-emption "those portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site of a city or town." There is no want of clearness or definiteness in this language. But what says the present Secretary?

"That clause (as above) cannot be construed to *sanction the right of selection by individuals or persons of the public lands for their own use and benefit, &c.*" Certainly not. But it certainly recognizes their *right of selection for persons of the public lands as the site of a city or town.* Does not it?

The Secretary continues: "It was manifestly not the object of the law to *withhold from pre-emption such lands as individuals might designate or select* without authority, as the site for a probable or prospective city or town."

Now it had been *manifest law* in the General Land Office from the year 1830 down to 1857, that those portions of the public lands which "settlers have [had] selected with a view of building thereon a village or city," *were withheld from pre-emption.* By settlers here must be understood individual settlers, or individuals; and this clause has always and uniformly been understood as authorizing individual settlers to *select* portions of the public lands, surveyed or otherwise, as the site for a prospective city or town. Selection "with the view of building a city" is synonymous with "the selection of a prospective city." The first has been held manifestly legal ever since good old James WINCHESTER issued his circular of July 4, 1835, to Registers and Receivers, and construed the pre-emption law of the month previous. The last is held manifestly illegal by the present Secretary of the Interior!

But the Secretary's erroneous exposition of the law is hardly so objectionable as the reason assigned for it. After stating that the law was *manifestly* not to be understood as it had been acted on for nearly twenty years, the Secretary continues: "If so, that is, if the law of 1841 [which, indeed, had existed from other years previously,] *it would have been within the power of any person or persons to defeat the pre-emption claims of those whom they were interested in oppressing by claiming that the particular lands in question had been selected.*"

Grant, for the sake of argument, that this is the true construction of the law. All interpretation is liable to abuse. All laws are liable to be defeated by perjury. Twenty false witnesses could swear away the property of any man in the land. But is this a reason why courts of law should not construe laws? The Secretary's logic is as much to the point as if he should say: "I *decidedly set the claims of the statute against Piracy to cease an infliction of the punishment of death*—because, if that were the case, it would have been within the power of any person or persons to cause the hanging of those whom they were interested in disposing of, by alleging that they had been hitherto guilty of that offence."

But what Mr. THOMPSON (for this very cogent reason) states was manifestly not the object of the law, had not only been differently construed in practice for many years, but if had been distinctly decided by his immediate predecessor, on great deliberation, in accordance with the established practice, and the advice of the Attorney-General. The question being put to Mr. CUSHING, whether the words in question, "authorized *selections by settlements*, with a view to the building thereon of a city or town," or only a "selection made by authority of some special law"—Mr. CUSHING replied that the words of the statute contemplated individual selections; that the general *scope of the act contemplated them*; that there was no ground of policy to call for a different construction; that the Department had uniformly so construed the act since 1835; and that if there ever could have been a just doubt on the subject it was removed by *the act of 1844, in pari materia.*

This is no affair of mine. It is a matter between Mr. THOMPSON and his predecessors. He has undertaken, by a dash of his pen, to subvert the well-established law of the Department and the country—and in a manner, it would seem, intentionally offensive to his late learned predecessors and the late Attorney-General. It is a feeble expression to say that he has treated them both with contempt. For the most inconclusive of "reasons"—reasons so absurd as to be absolutely silly—reasons so silly that it is difficult to imagine that they came from a sane or a sober person—the Secretary has undertaken to repeal a clause of a public statute—and assert that it could not *mean* what in plain language it says, and what the people and the Government have always understood it to say.

I must defer my second point to another letter. I *have dwelt at some length on this subject*, as it involves important points of administration and public policy, as well as of statute law and individual rights. I suppose there are hundreds of towns in the new States and Territories that will be affected more or *less by the decision of the Secretary on the particular* question herein discussed; and I submit that it should be made the subject of Cabinet consideration and consultation, whether or not the law, as it has been established for a series of years, is to be repealed, dispensed with, or overriden by a Secretary on such frivolous pretences. More anon.

Buchanan and Douglas—The Banquo of the White House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views on the motives governing the late attacks on Judge DOUGLAS in the *Union*, are undoubtedly correct. DOUGLAS is the Banquo of the White House. Though living, and likely to live, DOUGLAS' ghost haunts the President by day and night. The old man is said actually to shiver and pale when even his name is mentioned in his presence. Of course he is the instigator of the war in the *Union*—the tool and editor is a Mr. JOHNSON, formerly connected with the *Herald* of your City, who once pretended great devotion to DOUGLAS, and distinguished himself by the zeal of his early opposition to Lecompton. Like all converts, his zeal now runs the other way.

Little doubt now exists in the minds of the knowing ones that the President is a candidate for renomination. He has thrown his pledges to the dogs, and in a few months will be openly in the field. The Bright clique have been busy in persuading him to this course. Despairing of electing one of their number, they have centred on the old man as the best means by which their present control of the Government can be prolonged. They have persuaded him that a Northern man must be run, and that DOUGLAS is the only stumbling-block to the successful result of his wishes. This has served to impart an additional sharpness to the rancor with which he is making his minions pursue him. He has always hated DOUGLAS, but this last idea has added the green eye of jealousy, imposing fresh poison in the venom of his heart.

By the way, a good story is told of his last interview with DOUGLAS, occurring prior to the latter taking open position on Lecompton. In the interview, after a great deal of persuasion and expostulation to induce DOUGLAS to adopt his policy, he finally warned him of the fate of BURNS and TALLMADGE. "And," says DOUGLAS, quickly retorting, "Gen. JACKSON is dead, Sir." This closed the scene, and is the last time they met.

And in this connection it may be remarked that the President's infatuated course with respect to Illinois matters is in singular opposition to the wishes of well-known Democratic politicians in your State. Subsequently to the Tarrytown speech of Mr. FORNEY, which, by the way, has touched the Administration's sensibilities most deeply, the friends of Mr. F. gave him a dinner in New-York City, at which his consistent conduct was warmly approved and indorsed. Fourteen persons were present, including Mr. FORNEY himself. The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, I believe, presided, although the nominal host was your Public Administrator, Mr. THOS. E. FIELDS. The Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, the Hon. ANDREW EHLERS, the Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, and Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, I learn, were among those who participated in this complimentary festivity. At the close of the dinner, the subject of the Presidential succession was broached, and a vote, by ballot, was taken to ascertain the views of those assembled. Eight votes were cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, one of which, I learn, was in the handwriting of Mr. SICKLES, whose hostility to the Administration is rapidly developing, and much increasing his popularity among sound-minded Democrats; three, including that of Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, were in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. HOWELL COBB; one was given for Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE; Mr. BELMONT voted for the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, and one other was for some one else. Mr. BUCHANAN was left on the shelf, and is regarded by every one who speaks his mind freely, aside from the wire-pullings of the coming elections, and the necessity of catering for votes, as "used up" forever. J.

The New Austrian Currency.

We are indebted to Mr. ANTONY PIRZ, of this City, who has business connections in Austria, for the following statement showing the character and value of the new currency just adopted in Austria.

On the 1st of November all the old coin will go out of lawful circulation, and pass only at its value by weight.

The new florin—of which it will take about 105 to equal 100 of the old currency—is divided into 100 kreutzers.

The new coins will be as follows:

GOLD.

Crown—13 florins 60 kreutzers—equal to 13 florins 8 1-7 kreutzers of the old coin.

Half-Crown—6 fl. 90 kr.—equal to 6 fl. 34 3-7 kr. old coin.

SILVER.

Double-Union Piece—2 fl.—equal to 2 thalers, (dollars,) Prussian, 3½ thalers Rhenish, and 2 fl. 50 kr. old coin.

Union Piece—1 fl. 50 kr.—equal to 1 thaler, Prussian, 1½ thalers, Rhenish, and 1 fl. 25½ kr., old coin

Two-Florin Piece—200 kr.—equal to 1 fl. 54 2-7 kr old coin.

One-Florin Piece—100 kr.—equal to 57 1-7 kr. old coin.

Quarter-Florin Piece—25 kr.—equal to 14 2-7 kr. old coin.

Ten-Kreutzer Piece—10 kr.—equal to 5 5-7 kr. old coin.

Five-Kreutzer Piece—5 kr.—equal to 2 6-7 kr. old coin.

COPPER.

Three-Kreutzer Piece—3 kr.—equal to 1 5-7 kr. old coin.

One-Kreutzer Piece—(called the new kreutzer) 1 kr.—equal to 4-7 kr. old coin.

Half-Kreutzer Piece—½ kr.—equal to 2-7 kr. old coin

The Board of Foreign Missions.

The Boston *Journal* publishes, from advance sheets of the report of the American Board, a statement of Missionary operations. The number of Missions under charge of the Board is 27; stations, 121; out-stations, 101? number of Missionaries, including native helpers, 607, of whom 373 were sent from this country. The following statistics are interesting:

Number of Printing Establishments	6
Pages printed last year	45,469,946
Pages printed from the beginning	1,000,481,683
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	126
Number of Church Members (do. do.)	27,740
Added during the year (do. do.)	1,522
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	6
Number of other Boarding Schools	17
Number of Free Schools (312 supported by Hawaiian Government)	619
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools (8,460 do.)	16,128
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries	346
No. of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	544—17,020

The annual meeting of the Board commences at Detroit, Michigan, to-morrow, and will continue for three days.

Obituary.

Dr. B. F. HARNEY, U. S. A., who died at Baton Rouge, La., on the 29th ult., was a native of Delaware, and had served in the War of 1812, Florida and the Black Hawk campaign, and was Medical Director of the army under SCOTT during the Mexican War. At the time of his death he was surgeon of the garrison at Baton Rouge. His age was 80.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Decree Abolishing Serfdom—The Ukase—Russian Soldiers—The Imperial Guard—Summer Retreat of the Nobility—The Wreath of Immortelles—Opera formed Opera by Hayes—A Gift from Alexander Dumas—Visit from the French Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the text of an important Imperial ukase, relative to the measures in progress for the gradual abolition of serfdom throughout the Russian Empire. This decree, however, refers only to the Crown peasants, and sets out with the preface that the Emperor, wishing to accord to the peasants of the Crown certain personal immunities and privileges, decrees as follows:

"1. The restrictions established by the laws and regulations governing the appanages, in virtue of which the peasantry of the appanages could not acquire property, nor sell uninhabited lands, except *authorized so to do by and in the name of the De*partment of the Appanages, nor could dispose of the *forests on their own property, except authorized by* the same department, are hereby abolished, and the *aforesaid peasantry shall have hereafter the right to* acquire, by every legal means, uninhabited lands, be*longing to persons of their own class, or of any other* condition," &c.

The second clause of the ukase provides for the transition of the peasants into citizens and traders, upon the payment of a tax of fifteen silver roubles (£2 2s) for the first privilege, and forty silver roubles (£8 8s) for the second; one member of each family, only, paying this sum, the remaining members being rated at one-half.

The third clause provides for the marriage of peasants' widows and daughters, without tax.

The fourth clause authorizes peasants to appear in person in all civil suits brought by them in the Courts of the Empire, and the public prosecutors are instructed, in case it should be so desired, to extend to them support and protection before all tribunals.

This is an important decree, and forms no inconsiderable link in the system of gradual emancipation which the Emperor has inaugurated and resolved to carry out. Some of the serfs in the Empire are strongly opposed to the project. This may seem very strange, but the enigma is easy of explanation. There are numerous serfs in St. Petersburg, and other cities, largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and known to have amassed considerable wealth, who, under the old *régime*, are irresponsible *in law, and who enjoy all the essential privileges of* freemen, without their anxieties. Under the new order of things they will lose the protection of their proprietors, and must thenceforward answer for themselves. They do not care to do this, and hence their repugnance to a legalized freedom which they already enjoy in fact.

The warm weather continues without material abatement, and is so oppressive that one almost wishes for the Winter, to which it is the habit of strangers to look forward with apprehension. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Russian residents of St. Petersburg appear in the streets enveloped in heavy overcoats, such as might suffice for mid-Winter in New-York, and evidently do not experience the slightest inconvenience from them. Officers and soldiers, too, of whom one meets great numbers every day on the public promenades, all wear heavy surtouts over their uniforms, buttoned to the throat, and apparently as comfortable as the airy Summer costume of Brian O'Lynn, found in song. By the way, speaking of the Russian military, I never saw a finer looking body of men. The great majority of them is composed of stalwart, athletic fellows, erect and martial in their bearing, and admirably disciplined. During a late trip to Peterhoff, where the Court has been for some time sojourning, I saw several of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, men of such gigantic proportions that ordinary beings become pigmies in comparison. The height of these grenadiers is near seven feet, to which the ponderous shako worn by them adds considerably, giving them altogether the appearance of veritable giants. Their arms and accoutrements are in proportion with their Brobdignagian *physique*, and they are the troops which the late Emperor took more than ordinary pains in organizing and instructing. A splendid military review is spoken of as likely soon to take place, when I shall, no doubt, see the Imperial Guard and the various *corps d'élite* to much better advantage than as yet.

The Russians are very fond of country life in Summer—probably, because in this part of Russia the Summers are so oppressive and of such brief duration. I take this to be the reason why we are comparatively deserted at present, and nearly all the *haute société* of the capital is out of town, inhaling the cool air of the mountains, or the sea shore. There are few places of Summer resort in Russia similar to Newport, Saratoga, and many others in our own country, or Brighton, Boulogne, Plombières, Baden, and Spa, in Western Europe. Time will scarcely fail to remedy this deficiency, and if time should fail, fashion will come to the rescue. There is, however, one particular spot in Russia which has been, of late years, much frequented by invalids. This place is Slaviansk, and the waters of a small lake, upon the borders of which the town stands, are said to possess wonderful curative properties. The story of the discovery of their medicinal qualities is curious. A few years ago a Cossack owned a sick horse, and as these wild people resemble the Arabs in their affection for that noble animal, he felt loth to kill the poor brute, and cared for him as tenderly as for a human being. Every day the Cossack led his horse out for exercise toward a lake near the town; and, observing such to be the predilection of the animal, willingly permitted him daily to plunge into the water, where he would remain for hours together, in evident enjoyment. At last, to the Cossack's unbounded surprise and delight, the horse was rid of his supposed incurable malady, and, with pawing hoof, ears and mane erect, distended nostril and joyous neigh, had become a charger fit for the service of a king. Behold! the virtues of Lake Slaviansk were discovered. Since that happy epoch, every Summer the halt, the bed-ridden, and the scrofulous, flock from all parts of the Empire, to bathe in this fountain of health. Of late years, too, an inroad upon it has been made by that large class whose principal complaint is *ennui*, and Slaviansk is no doubt destined soon to become another Baden or Hombourg. But it would seem that, notwithstanding their good fortune in possessing a lake of such miraculous qualities, from which they yearly derive, indirectly, large revenues, the Slavianskers are indisposed to add to the architectural embellishments of their village, and offer very poor accommodations to sojourning strangers. They willingly resign (for an exorbitant *quid pro quo*) their shanties and cabins, and go themselves to seek asylum with their cattle; but this is not enough to satisfy exacting invalids and tourists from abroad, and a light-hearted traveler who has lately visited Slaviansk, gaily recounting his experiences, hints that he found at his "hotel" a profusion of certain animals, in relation to which natural history affords meagre information, but whose instincts he fully ascertained to be unmistakably voracious. Like a true philosopher, he endured what could not easily be cured, on the special plea of "Live and let live."

The Director-in-Chief of the Imperial Library announces the acquisition of the manuscript of an unpublished opera, by HAYDN, in the composer's own handwriting. It is called the *Incontro Improviso*. This valuable manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation, and was offered to the Imperial Library by Prince ESTERHAZY, the Austrian nobleman who represented his master at the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER II, and who made so lavish a display of wealth at Moscow, as to astonish even the magnificent Russians themselves. HAYDN was chapel master or organist in the service of Prince ESTERHAZY's ancestors during twenty-five years, and there is no question of the authenticity of this MS. Perhaps we may hear more in relation to it the next Winter.

ALEXANDER DUMAS lately visited the Imperial Library, and, it is said, promised the Librarian the original draft of one of his (DUMAS') best works, together with a manuscript song, music by AUBER, whose autograph is not in the collection, which, by the way, is a very extensive and curious one.

It is rumored that we are soon to be honored with a visit from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

MARC RANDOM.

STEUBEN FESTIVAL AT BALTIMORE.—The Germans of Baltimore held a grand festival on Thursday to raise funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Baron STEUBEN. The display was very fine. The President wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by the very kind invitation extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the German Association of Baltimore, to be present at the Festival on Thursday next, "to be given near that city in honor of the late Baron STEUBEN." I most cordially approve the patriotic object in view. The Baron was a brave and meritorious officer of the Revolution, and by his military skill and experience rendered our country highly important services in the darkest hours of our fortunes. I trust that now, after a long delay, a monument may be erected to his memory, and I rejoice that this pious work, the testimonial of a nation's gratitude, has been intrusted to his own countrymen, who cannot fail in an undertaking so deservedly dear to their hearts.

Under these circumstances, with every desire to be with you, and to contribute to this meritorious work, I regret that the pressure of public business will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention—The Old Officers Renominated—Speech of Mr. Goodrich—Loyal Only while Supported by Wall St. Money—Banks Sneered at—The Convention's Composition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

The Republican State Convention, which met yesterday, at Worcester, was a decidedly effective body, and was very numerously attended, about 1,200 being the number of members. Mr. ANDREW, who presided, is the same gentleman who took the lead in the legislative war that was carried on against Judge LORING, last Winter, and who more than conquered Gen. CUSHING, in that memorable contest. His election to the Presidency shows how strong was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Convention, and is to be noted in connection with the fact that the Americans were very numerous and very influential in that body. On the Committee which nominated him were some stiff old Whigs, who in the old times would as soon have been guilty of robbing a hen-roost, as of approving of the removal of a Judge by the Governor. The Vice-Presidents, who were very numerous, were taken from all the old parties, with the Whig element very strongly predominating. Mr. ELIOT, of New-Bedford, was Chairman *pro tem.* of the Convention, and was made a Vice-President, and seems to have been very popular, which is a pleasing circumstance, as he is one of the men who were treated with great injustice in 1854, and who should be sent back to Congress this year.

On motion of Mr. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, Governor BANKS was nominated for reelection by acclamation, Spartan fashion. It is rather odd that such a motion should have come from such a man. When *Governor BANKS was nominated for the office he now* holds, Mr. GOODRICH was so hotly opposed to him that he wrote a paper long as an Indian "minute," which generally contains words enough to fill a folio volume, showing why he could not support him, and why no Republican could consistently do so. This elephantine production was like "Love's Labor Lost," as it was still-born. Except in the matter of weight and dimensions, it did not belong to the great births of Time. Disgusted with a people who would not be saved, Mr. GOODRICH concluded to pocket his *wrath and his document, and to go in for Mr. BANKS.* A few weeks saw him among the vehement supporters of the gentleman whom he had pronounced unsupportable. Since that time he has been as much forgotten, until within the last eight and forty hours, as the name of that wicked, avuncular person, who sent the babes into the woods. Suddenly he turned up on Monday last, a candidate for the place of Lieutenant-Governor. A circular appeared, full of detestable cant, on the propriety of providing for the election of Governor BANKS to the National Senate, because of Mr. SUMNER's expected death or resignation. In that case it would be necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should be the right man to *step* into the right place, and that man the circular solemnly assured the delegates Mr. GOODRICH was. *There is* something so inexpressibly shocking in the mere thought of building one man's fortunes on the grave of another man, that I supposed an one my had done this thing, and that it was sought to injure Mr. GOODRICH under pretence of serving him; but it was not so—these speculations about Mr. SUMNER's death being the doings of Mr. GOODRICH's friends. The circular also asserted that Mr. TRASK, who is now Lieutenant-Governor, is not to be trusted with the Governorship, should Governor BANKS be sent to the Senate. I am no admirer of Mr. TRASK, but I consider him quite incapable of the baseness of coolly calculating the chances of any man's life or death, and therefore that he is infinitely to be preferred to Mr. GOODRICH. Virtually, Mr. GOODRICH asked the Convention to nominate him for Governor, as the whole movement was predicated on the fixed belief that Governor BANKS is to be made a Senator. Otherwise, no objection could be made to Mr. TRASK. Now to throw Mr. TRASK overboard in order to give the Stockridge man a chance to profit from the expected death of Mr. SUMNER, would have been to declare war against the Americans, to which party Mr. TRASK belongs, at the very moment when some thousands of Americans have just come to the support of the Republicans, and others are preparing to do so. Anything more preposterous could not have been thought of, even in that patent Bedlam, the brain of an ambitious office-seeker, crazed from repeated and well-deserved disappointments. It was asking the Republicans to peril half the Congressional districts just as it was beginning to appear that in all of them matters were coming right. The greediness, too, which the scheme showed on the part of its inventors for office, was not calculated to recommend it in the eyes of a party conscious that it has been troubled by vermin as rabid for place as bugs for blood, and that its enemies would fain have the pub ic believe the things which are exceptions from its rule of life. Hence Mr. GOODRICH's effort found little favor, and the other members of the State Government were all nominated for reelection, by acclamation. The ticket now stands as it stood last year, viz.:

For Governor—N. P. BANKS.
For Lieutenant-Governor—ELIPHALET TRASK.
For Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER.
For Attorney-General—S. H. PHILLIPS.
For State Treasurer—MOSES TENNEY, Jr.
For State Auditor—CHARLES WHITE.

This ticket will be reelected by a vote of about 80,000, judging by the language of members of the Convention. That is now taking place of which I wrote you months ago, namely, that whatever might be the extent of disaffection in the Republican ranks—and there is not a little of it—the moment there should be evidence afforded of the union of hunkerism, such disaffection would be allowed to have no effect on the operations of the Republican Party. Now, the Hunkers are coming together, being attracted by the prospect of carrying several congressional districts, which prospect was excellent a fortnight ago, whatever it may be now. The *Courier*, which may be regarded as uttering the opinions of some eight or ten thousand Hunker Whigs, has avowed its purpose to support the Democratic State ticket. This union of Whigs and Democrats will probably run Mr. BEACH's vote up to 45,000; but there will be a corresponding increase in the Republican strength, so that it will be the old story of the snake, the tail of which may be now where the head was a moment ago, but there is the same distance as ever between the head and the tail.

The Republican element obtained a victory in the Convention on the question of reorganizing the State Committee. Some of the Americans wished to keep up the distinction between the two branches of the Banks party, but the Convention, after a sharp debate, refused to sanction this, and voted to construct the Committee in a new way. It is composed of 40 members, or one member from each State Senatorial District, and chosen by the Delegates from that District.

The resolves passed were of the radical Anti-Slavery character that might have been expected from the choice of Mr. ANDREW to preside over the Convention. Oddly enough, the first resolution was written for the Democratic State Convention of 1847, (when General CUSHING was nominated for Governor,) by Colonel GREENE, of the *Post*, and the second was written by Mr. WEBSTER, for the Whig State Convention of 1846. They would now pass for something very like Abolitionism. The Convention declared that it stood upon the principles of both the great parties of former times, so far as State rights and the rights of man are concerned. Something of a straddle that, and indicating a capacity of leg on the part of our Republican organization that would make even TAGLIONI blush. A sop or two, or rather a few very dry bones, were thrown to the Americans. The National Administration was disposed of *more majorum.*

The best resolve was the last in the series, in which Mr. SUMNER and General WILSON were mentioned, and their conduct approved. Could that resolve be submitted to every voter in the State, I do not believe it would be objected to by one-fifth of all whose names figure on the voting lists.

There is but one more State Convention to be held, that of the *débris* of the Gardner Americans, which will meet in this city a week hence. Some efforts have been made to have its meeting postponed for a month, but how they are to succeed I cannot say. As most of the Americans of last year have gone over to the support of BANKS or of BRAGG, there cannot be above ten or twelve thousand of them left, if so many as even the smaller number, though some put them high as 15,000.

The Congressional District Conventions will soon be called by both leading parties, and in some districts there will be American Conventions. The Republican candidates will, I think, be as follows: No. 1, Mr. BURLINGTON; No. 2, Mr. ELLIOT; No. 3, Mr. C. F. ADAMS; No. 4, Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE; No. 5, Mr. BURLINGAME; No. 6, Mr. ALLEY or Mr. COBBY; No. 7, Mr. GORE; No. 8, Mr. KNAPP or Mr. BAUTWELL; No. 9, Eli THAYER; No. 10, Dr. CHAFEE; No. 11, Mr. DAWES. The Democrats think they can carry No. 3 against Mr. ADAMS, who, they say, is personally unpopular; but if they should nominate Mr. AUSTIN they may find that there is at least one man in the State who is more unpopular than Mr. ADAMS. Mr. HALLETT, in his speech before the Democratic State Convention, compared Massachusetts to Sodom, and I suppose Mr. AUSTIN, who is rabidly desirous of representing one of our districts, thinks himself peculiarly well qualified to be the member from Sodom. It is not often that men judge so justly of themselves, and of their qualifications.

We are having very hot weather, which is completing the crops, particularly that of corn. The rain of last Saturday was tremendous, and must have done considerable damage. But, on the whole, I should say we have had a good season, and ought to be a great deal more thankful than we shall be.

THYME.

The hearing which occurred a few weeks ago, before the Supreme Court of Vermont, on the appeal of the newly-appointed Trustees of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for possession of the road, which was resisted by the old Board of Trustees, has been decided by the Court in favor of the latter, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which the former Board claimed possession. Some further legislative action will be sought at the next session of the Legislature of Vermont.

The Tehuantepec Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Tuesday contains a letter on this subject from Dr. SOUTHAC, to which attention is called in an editorial article which commends most cordially the project. As editors in week or two past, other articles in the same spirit have appeared in various papers, and as these communications appear to produce unfavorable impressions, and with the evidence appended, the statements should be looked at scrupulously.

This letter of Dr. SOUTHAC, dated "City of Mexico, 13th July, 1858," is addressed to the "Agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan," and states that "Having heard from the engineers having charge of surveying the country lying between the Coatzacoalcos, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers," he gives, according to his promise, what he thinks is a correct idea of the practicability and cost of a wagon-road through that section of the Isthmus.

Now, from this it seems that Dr. SOUTHAC did not survey, examine or even visit the country, but, depending on the representations of some third party, from these elaborates his detailed estimates.

It appears, further, from his letter, that some time previously he had been applied to and had promised *some person*, whom he called the "*Agent, &c.*," to make such statement and estimate, but that his *promise was made contingent on information* to be thereafter received from a person called the "*engineer, &c.*," as above. *It is evident* from this that the person called the "agent, &c." by *Dr. SOUTHAC*, was willing to take any adverse opinion even intimated nicely, but that Dr. SOUTHAC desired to wait for the report of the "engineer, &c." before giving it. Now, be it observed that, according to the best information of anybody in this City, interested in the route, there was no person recognized as "agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan," who, at or about the time of the date of Dr. SOUTHAC's letter, may have had authority to call for any such report from Dr. SOUTHAC, to pay for it, or to publish it; nor was there any person appointed or known as the "*engineer* charged with surveying the country lying between Coatzacoalcos, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers;" so that the Doctor's estimate, made without examination of the country, was founded on unrecognized data of an unknown "engineer," and was called for and addressed to an "agent" whom no body knows.

It would not, therefore, be worth the while to refute his estimate. The circumstances under which it was made are sufficient to stamp it as unreliable, and that it is published with a malign motive.

The engineers of Major BARNARD's large and competent party, with ample means at command, *made this estimate for the wheel-road*, and named $131,000 as the amount, and since that time a road has been partially built which has progressed so far as to be passed over by a wagon. This is of course available now, and the cost will be saved in completing the projected road.

At the very time of the date of Dr. SOUTHAC's letter from the City of Mexico, the President of the Company was in this City, with other friends of the enterprise, and from here appointed their engineers, and organized and dispatched a large party of engineers, mechanics and laborers, with provisions and materials to finish the road already begun, and in all ways to prepare for the transit of passengers and mails. The fine steamer *Quaker City* was also purchased, and has since been fitted up admirably, and may be seen at the foot of Spring-street, North River. An iron river steamer was contracted for, and may now be seen nearly complete, at the Neptune Works. A contract for transportation from Ventosa to San Francisco has been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A contract for 30 coaches has been made in Concord, N. H., and some of these are delivered, and the building of others is in progress, so that all will be on hand in time. From New-Orleans horses and mules, with other materials, have been dispatched already, and also five cargoes of timber for bridges and other constructions, with the men to erect them. A small river steamer, drawing two feet water, the *Poydras*, was also dispatched from New-Orleans but foundered by the way, (no great loss by-the-by, being of small value, covered by insurance, and having no materials on board or persons other than those belonging to the boat, all of whom escaped,) and her place was at once supplied by another, an iron steamboat, now on her way out from New-Orleans.

All these facts are worth ten thousand of such slurs and surmises as the public ear has been filled with for the last few weeks, though backed by plausible reports like those of Dr. SOUTHAC; and they indicate that the projectors intend, at least, to do all that is expected of them, and that they are confident. As they have invested their means and their time, it is fair to presume that they will not ignorantly or recklessly squander either.

A few words here on the general case may not be inappropriate. To such as have no direct concern in any of these routes—the great public, whose interest is simply the country's interest—that route should be most kindly regarded which will best subserve the general weal. If, as in the case of Tehuantepec in comparison with all other routes, a distance in miles be saved counting by the thousand, thereby bringing so much nearer the extreme parts of our undivided country; and if, at the same time, this route be so situated as to be easily defensible in time of war, when all others are commanded by our antagonists, then should the great public and the Press, its mouth-piece and representative, incline most favorably towards Tehuantepec, for a glance at the map is sufficient to demonstrate the affirmative of both these positions in its favor. And even if there be difficulties (as there have been in all other routes) which the pioneers of this enterprise (like those who have successfully opened the others) are striving to overcome and are determined to overcome, the public and the Press, who can lose nothing, but gain much, from their exertion, should not discourage them to favor others who profess no object of public benefit; but, from selfishness or malice alone, are exerting themselves to their utmost for injury. S.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The Brownlow and Pryne Debate at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* publishes full reports of the Slavery Discussion in progress in that city, between Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and the Rev. ARNAN PAYNE, editor of the *Central Reformer*, in this State. The parties to the controversy are described as follows:

"Parson BROWNLOW is rather a peculiar-looking person. He is tall, and apparently about fifty years of age. His features are coarse, and he is of a sallow complexion, and his whole countenance indicates that he has suffered much from severe mental labor and ill health. We believe that he has never touched tobacco, in any shape, never tasted ardent spirits, nor been in a theatre or circus in his lifetime. We confess that our previous notions of him did not correspond with what we saw of him on the platform. He was dressed in a black suit, and, as he sat in a chair, with his hand pressed to his forehead, to our mind, he did not in the least realize our conception of the celebrated Tennessee Parson.

Mr. PAYNE is short-built, but well proportioned. He has black hair and whiskers. His forehead is prominent, and his whole make-up is more that of a man of the world than a minister. He was also dressed in black. His elocution is earnest and forcible, and his gesticulation admirable. He is a married man, and the head of a family. He is in his thirty-sixth year."

The challenge was made by Mr. PAYNE, in his *Reformer*, of March 10, 1858, who referred Mr. BROWNLOW to a number of prominent Abolitionists for character. Mr. BROWNLOW subsequently addressed the editor of the *Reformer*, asking him, before he could be able to accept the challenge, "what church are you connected with? Next, are you a white man, or a gentleman of color?" To this a satisfactory answer was received on the 15th of May, after which and through the medium of a lengthy correspondence, the terms and place of the discussion was agreed upon. Mr. BROWNLOW was to open the debate, the speeches being limited to an hour each. The debates are to be published in book form, under one cover; the question is: "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetu

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since noon on Yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River	Erie	Southern	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6	17	—	23
Flour, bbls	813	3,454	6,979	11,245
Wheat, bushels	5,300	250	30,000	35,550
Corn, bushels	51,045	—	3,000	54,045
Oats, bushels	11,000	—	—	11,000
Provisions, pkgs	—	383	—	383
Whisky, bbls	290	48	—	347

ASHES—are quiet, yet steady at $6 for Pots and $6 12½ for Pearls; and 25 bbls Pots at $6 for export.

BREADSTUFFS—Prime American Yellow at 89½c@90c, cash, & bush.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 250 bags Java, at 12c. ; 250 Laguayra, on private terms; 1,500 Rio, at 9½c@11c.; and 125 St. Domingo, ordinary White Mediterranean, at 9½c. ; prime new crop do. at $1 53 ; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 52 ; fair Milwaukee Club, 30c. ; Illinois, new white Ohio at $1 55 ; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 52 ; choice Chicago Spring at 90c.@93c. ; fair to prime White Southern at $1 37½@$1 47½ ; Mixed Corn is depressed and declining ; sales 50,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for unsound Mixed Western ; 72c.@73c. for good to prime do.do. ; 80c. for mixed (nearly pure white) Southern ; 80c.@82c. for white Southern ; and 84c.@85c. for yellow do. ; 81½c.@82½c. for Jersey Yellow ; 84c. for Brandywine, and 85c. for Evergreen. Oats are heavy ; sales 44c.@47c. for unsound Mixed Western ; 47c.@48c. for Mixed ; 48c.@49c. for Mixed and White ; 49c.@50c. for White Southern and Jersey ; and 51c.@52c. for White Western. Rye is dull and nominal at 85c.@90c. Barley is dull and heavy ; sales 6,000 bushels Barley Malt at 91c.@95c. for 2-rowed ; and 97½c.@$1 for 4-rowed.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,900 bales, at very full prices.

DAY-BOOK CLASSIFICATION.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Middling Fair.	Fair.
Upland	10¾	12¾	13¾	14
Mobile	10¾	12¾	13¾	13¾
New-Orleans	10¾	12¾	13¾	14
Texas	10¾	12¾	13¾	14

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 bags Grain, on SUNDAY, at 9d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 6d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 7½d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 9d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 2s. 11d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 1½d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 3d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 4½d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 6d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 7½d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 3s. 9d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 4s. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 4s. 3d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 4s. 6d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 4s. 9d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 5s. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 5s. 3d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 5s. 6d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 5s. 9d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 6s. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 6s. 3d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at 6s. 6d. ; 1,000 bbls Flour, at

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1856.

The daily [illegible] Times [illegible] a year; [illegible] Times [illegible] a year; ten copies [illegible] Times. Any person [illegible] of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy gratuitously in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—The Bohemian Girl.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—The Irish Gentleman.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Polka Extraordinary.

FRANKLIN MUSEUM AND THEATRE—Hare Day—Grand Ballet, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Donald's Second Age—The Forty Thieves—Infantry and Infantry.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Tycoon's Tea-party, &c.

PARK THEATRE—Burlesque, Ballet and Pantomime.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Melodies.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

CENTRAL PALACE—Grand Musical Entertainment.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, leaves for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on Saturday, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ P. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

South, Albany, Harlem and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North, by Railroad	8½ A.M.
Western, by old Erie Railroad	6½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
Boston and Eastern mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Sag Harbor, by Railroad	8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
Sag Harbor, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American and Republican Conventions failed to effect a union yesterday, and separate tickets have been nominated. Immediately on the assembling of the Republican Convention, a motion was made to proceed to nominate, *viva voce*, candidates for Governor and all other State Officers to be supported by the Republican Party. It was urged that such a proceeding would be improper during the absence of the Committee of Conference, as their report might influence the future action of the Convention, and the motion was laid on the table, after some debate. The motion was then made that when the nomination for Governor came up, it should be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*. A strong effort was made to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert in their place the words "by ballot," but it was voted down, after considerable discussion—149 to 85. Gen. Nye, from the Committee of Conference, now reported the result of their deliberations, stating that it received the sanction of six out of the eight members composing the Republican Committee. Messrs. Upham and Talcott, the two dissenting Republicans, then explained the grounds of their disagreement, when a very excited debate sprung up, which ended in the report being referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it formed a basis for a proper union, and an adjournment was had to 2 P. M. On reassembling, a series of resolutions was submitted against the acceptance of the report, and discharging the Conference Committee, which was adopted amid considerable excitement. A motion was immediately made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which motion was adopted, and after some preliminary speechmaking, the Hon. E. D. Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was subsequently nominated by acclamation as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. A Committee was appointed to notify the Americans of the action taken, and to inquire what course they had to propose. A recess of half an hour was then taken. After the recess, the proceedings of the Republicans gave offence to the Americans, and all chances of a union were lost. The Convention perfected its ticket, as follows:

For Governor	E. D. Morgan.
For Lieutenant-Governor	Robert Campbell.
For Canal Commissioner	Hiram Gardner.
For State Prison Inspector	—— Everett.

The American Convention did not organize until 11 o'clock, owing to the delay of the Committee of Conference in agreeing upon a report. When the Committee came in, Mr. Brooks announced that a report had been agreed upon, unanimously on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. A long and excited debate ensued on the propriety of its adoption, when, it being understood that the Republicans had discharged their Committee and taken the report from their hands, pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the proposition to table was lost. Various messages then passed to and fro between the two Conventions, relative to the terms of an agreement, but it was found impossible to coalesce, and the Americans proceeded to the nomination of an Independent State Ticket, which was perfected as follows:

For Governor	Lorenzo Burrows.
For Lieutenant-Governor	N. S. Benton.
For Canal Commissioner	J. R. Thompson.
For State Prison Inspector	W. A. Russell.

The Convention, after mutual congratulations, then adjourned.

At Quarantine, affairs remain without much change. The new buildings are going up, and the patients were to have been placed in one of them last evening. The nights are getting too damp and cool for the sick to occupy tents. Lieutenant Woodhull, with 50 marines from the frigate *Sabine*, yesterday took possession of the Government storehouses. The Lieutenant is disposed to give full cooperation to the City and Health authorities in suppressing incendiarism and mob violence. This course is sanctioned by the commander of the *Sabine*, and also by the Collector. There is no prospect that their services will be required. The troops of the Eighth Regiment will be sent down to the Island (probably) this evening. A portion of the detachment may not reach the encampment until Sunday. The Islanders say they intend to give them an honorable reception. The encampment will not be near the Burns Hotel, but on the north side of the Quarantine, a more retired place. They will not enter the inclosure. Gustavus Ratz has the contract for supplying the rations, and is making arrangements for cooking and also for serving their food. A kitchen and dining-room are to be built. Several affidavits were made against prominent persons living in Tompkinsville, who will be arrested in due time. The residents of Westfield and Northfield are said to be disposed to have the ringleaders indicted, in hopes that they will thus escape the burden of taxation which the new buildings and the maintenance of the troops will bring upon them.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, General Sandford detailed the steps he had taken in reference to troops stationed at Quarantine, and the Mayor promised to proceed forthwith to erect for them the necessary accommodations. Doctor Rockwell moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the allegations made against the Federal officers who were present at the conflagration. The Mayor, as an amendment, moved a vote of thanks to Collector Schell, which was passed. His Honor took occasion to express his conviction that the Commissioners of Emigration had not only the right, but the power, to raise the requisite sum for rebuilding the Hospital, and that it ought instantly to be done. Subsequently, he was desired to attend the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday afternoon, which he did, there repeating and expressing at length his reasons, founded on the wording of several acts which he quoted to substantiate his views. The Commissioners of Emigration, having heard the argument of Mayor Tieman, agreed to a resolution asking the consent of the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General to raise $300,000 for the purpose of rebuilding, without delay, the Marine Hospital.

Company D, 9th Regiment, Washington Greys, are under orders to proceed to Staten Island at 1½ o'clock to-morrow—in full uniform.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, the advices of which we published, as received by telegraph from Halifax, yesterday morning, arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will reach this City about 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

Capt. De Bevrena, who was arrested on Wednesday evening at the Smithsonian House, charged with an assault upon Col. Grant, late of the Nicaraguan Army, after having been locked up in the [illegible] was yesterday [illegible]

Judge Bowers has applied to the President his acceptance of the Mission to Paraguay.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in obtaining a quorum yesterday.

Sales were made yesterday of 1,600 bales of Cotton at very full prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn continued heavy and languid. Groceries and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important change.

The Result at Syracuse—Failure to Unite.

The negotiations of the Republican and American Conventions, with a view to Union, resulted in failure, and separate tickets have been nominated. It appears that after conference, and an understanding that the four offices should be equally divided, the Republicans proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. As a matter of course the American Convention also made separate nominations.

The following is the Republican Ticket: *Governor*—Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Robert Campbell, of Steuben. *Canal Commissioner*—Hiram Gardner, of Niagara. *State Prison Inspector*—— Everett, of Clinton.

Mr. Morgan is well known to the mercantile community of this City, where he has resided some twenty years. He is a native of Connecticut and about fifty years of age. He was in business in Hartford before coming here, and has been in the wholesale grocery business in Front-street since he has been a citizen of New-York. He always acted politically with the old Whig Party while it was in existence, and was a member of the State Senate from this City. During the last Presidential campaign he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the State, a position which he has retained up to the present time. He was several years President of the Hudson River Railroad, and has been Director of numerous incorporated institutions. He is the first nominee for the office of Governor of New-York, we believe, who has been taken from the mercantile classes of the Empire City. Mr. Campbell is a respectable lawyer of Bath. His antecedents are Democratic. Mr. Gardner resides at Lockport, and was also formerly a Democrat. Mr. Everett is of Whig extraction.

The American ticket is as follows: *Governor*—Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans; *Lieutenant-Governor*—N. S. Benton, of Herkimer; *Canal Commissioner*—James R. Thompson, of Genessee; *State Prison Inspector*—Wm. A. Russell, of Washington.

Mr. Burrows was formerly a member of Congress, and is well known as the late Comptroller. Mr. Benton is the present Canal Auditor. Mr. Thompson is a farmer, residing at Bergen, Genessee Co. Mr. Russell is a well-known citizen of Washington County. All except Mr. Benton were formerly Whigs.

The Quarantine Rioters.

The attempts which are now making to vindicate the law on Staten Island, the Governor's proclamation, the calling out of the military, the arrests, reports, affidavits, and what not, lose an immense deal of their importance in consideration of the disagreeable probability that not one of the rioters will ever suffer any greater punishment for his offence than he has suffered already. Whether they be tried in Staten Island or New-York makes very little difference. We know from what class of persons juries are now-a-days unhappily taken. The burning of an hospital is unquestionably an act of almost unparalleled barbarity, but there are plenty of people in New-York who will defend it. There is in the breasts of a large number of the population,—and it is a number which we greatly fear is every day increasing,—a decided sympathy with high-handed and tumultuous violations of the law, at least if they have been dictated by the smallest real or fancied infringement upon individual rights or convenience. Every crime but theft is now looked upon with a lenient eye. It would be hard to find a group of persons in the whole City to-day of whom one or two at least will not maintain that danger, however remote, to one's own family, or risk of danger to one's own property, is quite sufficient excuse for rushing into the apartments of strangers and women, sick unto death, forcing the room, with shrieks and execrations, and carrying the unfortunates out to lie on the grass in sight of the flames, and exposed to the storm. The excuse is to be sure a barbarous one, and bears the closest analogy to the arguments urged by Nena Sahib and his confederates for butchering women and children and unarmed men. We have heard before now of the sick and wounded having been abandoned by armies in full retreat, in order to provide for their own safety or that of the cause in which they fought, but never without making beforehand all possible provisions for their comfort, or surrendering them to the humanity of the victorious enemy. Sick men were never before in the bloodiest wars flung into the street, so far as we can ascertain, to quiet the cowardly fears of those around them. Staten Island has earned for us an inglorious preeminence by the cowardly destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals. The chief argument by which Ray Tompkins and his sympathizers seek to justify their conduct, is the necessity of providing for the safety and comfort of themselves and their families, will, if it be sound, justify the men in case of shipwreck in crowding first into the boats, and leaving the women to their fate; will justify a man's sister or mother in deserting him when attacked by an infectious disease; will justify non-interference, by the bystanders, when a woman is beaten by a rowdy; or in short any act by which a cowardly inebriate may save his skin at the expense of his honor. Yellow fever is no worse than any other great risk to life or limb, and if the remote danger of injury to health or to life is to be accepted by us as an excuse for even such wanton barbarity as consists, not in actual brutality, but in simple dereliction of duty, either the character of the people is greatly changed, or some new code of morality has come into use. If an enemy or pirates landed on Staten Island to-morrow, and began to ravage it with fire and sword, Ray Tompkins' logic would justify the New-York militia in leaving the inhabitants to their fate. It would clearly be impossible to succor them without great personal inconvenience, suffering and danger. Yet, incredible as it may seem that any considerable portion, or any portion whatever, of the population of a Christian city should be found to sympathize with the Staten Island rioters, we venture to assert that when their trial comes on, the Juries will either disagree or acquit them in every case. A Captain of United States [illegible] ruins which [illegible] sight of the [illegible] surrounded in [illegible] agony with the horrors of a midnight conflagration. The same steamer which took to Europe the news of our celebration of the crowning triumph of civilization, will carry also the news of this crowning exploit of barbarism. What wonder will it be if foreign nations set our rejoicings down as the antics of savages, who one minute whoop with delight over a saw-mill or a revolver, and the next roast their enemies over a slow fire.

We may add that we think the occasion, and his own long and inexcusable delay, should have extracted better and more vigorous English from Governor King than his tardy proclamation displayed. The burning of an hospital should be denounced by the chief magistrate of a free State in good grammar and in sentences under a quarter of a column in length. Nobody can labor through the Governor's proclamation without running imminent risk of losing sight altogether of the enormity of the offence in the enormity of the Governor's periods. We defy any man to retain a strong sense of indignation under the pressure of such difficulties as beset him at every corner of His Excellency's denunciation.

Is the Cable Severed?

The public sentiment, there is no concealing it, is greatly disquieted about the Atlantic Telegraph. The latest evidence of vitality that has reached us was furnished on the 1st instant, in the dispatch read by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at the Crystal Palace. That dispatch, dated upon the same day at Valentia, stated that the Directors were on their way thither to open the line to the public. Ten days have elapsed without further tidings. For seven of them, the operators on this side confess that they have had no communication from Ireland; and although they represent the insulation as remaining perfect, we are left at a loss to know how they ascertain the fact, in the absence of intercourse. Mr. Field comes to the rescue by stating that it is probable a contemplated change in the shore end at Valentia is the cause of suspension. But as he owns to having had no later information than that given to the crowd at the celebration, and as that so, far from indicating such reason for delay, announced the immediate opening of the line, without further changes or experiments, we cannot avoid a suspicion that some more serious causes have intervened.

Has the cable parted? In traversing that wide reach of two thousand miles, how many a profound valley is that slender cord suspended across, like the land wire between its posts? How many a rocky summit may it not rest upon, swinging and wearing in currents and waves, in respect to which, after all assertions and pretended soundings of investigators, we really *know* nothing? How many thousands of submarine casualties may it not be exposed to, of which we have no idea or possibility of information? It must be owned that a strong probability of accident to the wire does exist, strong enough, indeed, to prepare the public mind for the melancholy disappointment, which its rupture must, if it occur, bring home to the universal sense. The *dénouement* will be awaited with painful anxiety.

Tehuantepec.

A statement which appeared in the Times of Tuesday, in regard to the condition of the Tehuantepec transit, meets with a wholesale denial at the hands of a well-informed correspondent. The denial appears in another column of this paper. It shows that a large body of laborers, under an adequate scientific direction, had proceeded to the line of work two months ago, and are rapidly proceeding with the labor; while the estimate of Major Barnard, made after a careful survey, placed the cost at less than a third of the sum named by Dr. Sonntag. The fine steamship *Quaker City* has been purchased and fitted up to carry passengers hence to Minatitlan, and a river-boat, for service on the Coatzacoalcos, is nearly completed. With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a contract has been made for transporting the passengers and mails between Ventosa Bay and San Francisco. This certainly is a very different story from the other, with far larger evidence of vitality about it, and originating in a much more reliable quarter. Let it, therefore, be understood, that the Tehuantepec mail contract will be carried out, a consummation none can more heartily approve than the business men of this City.

Destination of the Slaver Echo's Africans.—The negroes on board the *Echo* when the *Dolphin* captured her, or so many of them as shall be surviving, are destined, as we mentioned yesterday, to be sent forthwith to Liberia. It is said that they themselves strongly object to being returned to the port whence they were shipped, as in that case they would again become victims of the Slave-trade. In transmitting them to Liberia, the President not only consults their apparent welfare, but acts clearly within the discretion which the statute authorizes him to exercise. By the law entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave-trade," approved March 3, 1819, he is warranted in remitting them to any point on the Coast of Africa which he may deem most appropriate. We copy that portion of the act which relates to this subject:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the Coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, by Commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

It is certainly a very convenient arrangement which the President has concluded with the Colonization Society. For less than $150 a head, that Society takes the returned negroes off his hands and agrees to support them for one year in Liberia. Judging by the general history of Government contracts, the same service could not have been performed by agents appointed for the purpose, short of $1,000,000. Besides this immense economy, the President is relieved from making the appointment of a resident agent contemplated in the act. In fact, nothing could be more opportune and every way satisfactory than the proposition of the Colonization people, and we suppose no great length of time will elapse before the frigate *Niagara* shall perform its office.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¼ o'clock last night, was false. The alarm came from Bank-street.

[illegible] Italian Opera.—Mr. Strakosch [illegible] before the public with a company which merits and we doubt not will command success. The undertaking can scarcely be regarded as an opposition to the Academy of Music, for with rare consideration Mr. Strakosch has selected the "off nights," and thus avoided any undue clashing with the Fourteenth-street institution. The object of the season—and it will be one of the shortest on record—three nights' only—is to introduce Madame Colson to our public. The lady will be supported by some of the best approved artists in the country, such as Bateioli, Lagocetta, Amodio, and Junca—the latter a basso who is said to rival Formes. Mr. Strakosch has other artists in reserve; Mlle. Parodi, Mme. de Wilhorst, &c., &c. It is undoubtedly a strong organization, and will lead to an excitement in musical circles. The conductor will be Herr Mollenhauer, the efficient director of Mr. Burton's orchestra, and famous as a violinist.

Central Palace.—This spacious edifice will be thrown open to-night for a musical performance. The exercises of the Cable celebration will be repeated. A grand orchestra, a large body of choral singers, and Herr Formes will assist in the selections—Mr. Barrow conducting. The admission is only 25 cents. It is cheap and promises to be an excellent entertainment.

Signor Blitz.—This celebrated artist in ventriloquism and feats of mighty magic, this famous cultivator of canaries and curiosities, is now at the Brooklyn Institute. Our friends in the City of Churches will be amply rewarded if they pay him a visit.

Lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph.

At Dr. Chapin's Church, last evening, Mr. John Mullaly delivered a lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph, before an audience numbering three hundred persons. Mr. Cyrus W. Field presided, and a coil of the Cable passed around the pillars of the pulpit. The lecturer was a young man, not accustomed to public speaking, but acquitted himself in his maiden effort with commendable readiness. The narrative, for it was hardly more, traced the progress of the telegraphic enterprise from its early stages to the landing at Trinity Bay. The credit of devising the machinery which was employed in laying of the Cable, was given unreservedly to Engineer Everett, coupled with a just recognition of other services rendered by that gentleman, touching which there has been no dispute. Mr. Mullaly told his story in a plain way, with only an occasional attempt at the sublime, and was favored by a very cordial reception. No facts, however, were developed, other than those already in the possession of the public.

City Items.

The Ladies National Equestrian Convention—Delivering the Prizes.—The office of Supervisor Tweed, at No. 289 Broadway, was crowded yesterday afternoon by gentlemen, mostly all public officials, to witness the delivery of the prizes to the fair ladies who won them the previous day at the "National Equestrian Convention." The first prize, a superior piano, was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence, and she received an order for the same. Its value is stated to be $500. The second prize, consisting of a silver pitcher, salver and two goblets—valued at $300—was taken by Miss Lizzie Smith, of Red Hook. The third prize, an enameled gold watch, and worth $200, was given to Miss M. B. Smith, of No. 123 Christopher-street; and a fourth prize—a side-saddle worth $100—was presented to Miss Moxar, of Troy, who won the race in the trial of speed. It is announced that there will shortly be another exhibition of female equestrianism on the Long Island Course.

Mutiny on Shipboard.—Yesterday afternoon the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 1, Daniel Holland, coxswain, while lying at the Upper Quarantine boarded the schooner *N. H. Smith* and arrested three seamen named J. D. Brown, John Powers and John Crilly, for mutiny. They were brought to the City and taken before the U. S. District-Attorney, who held them for examination.

The Jewish Holiday.—Yesterday was kept strictly holy by those of our citizens who profess the Jewish faith. The day, until sunset, was observed with fasting and prayer. During the morning the Synagogues were all open, and were thronged with worshippers. All the Jews' stores in the city were closed, and the day was not a mere nominal Day of Atonement, but was kept as such in very deed.

Child Run Over and Killed.—Ernest Baur, a child, 3 years old, whose parents reside at No. 81 Sullivan-street, yesterday afternoon was run over by a coal wagon, at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, and instantly killed. Barney McGuire, the driver of the cart, was arrested and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the child, which will be held to-day.

Brooklyn Items.

The Austin Robbery.—James Gillen, accused of having robbed Mr. Theodore Austin of a considerable sum of money on Sunday morning last, was yesterday, brought before Justice Cornwell for examination.

Henry A. Moore, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and District-Attorney Sedgwick for the prosecution.

It will be remembered that Mr. Austin was accompanied by the accused in a hack to a point near his residence on Laurence-street, Sunday morning last, where he was soon after found, mortally wounded by a fall, and had been robbed, it is alleged, of a gold watch and between two and three hundred dollars in money.

The first witness called was Adam Hantz, of No. 50 Fulton street, from which place the parties started together. The principal part of Mr. Hantz's testimony has been published several times. In addition, he says that he is positive that Austin had a watch with him just as they started for the hack, because he saw him look at it to see the time.

Smith, the hackman, was the next witness. He testified that after Austin and Gillen had got into the hack he asked for his pay. Austin pulled out a roll of money, and dropped all but a $5 bill upon the floor, which Gillen took in his hands, and, upon seeing what it was, said, "Never mind, I will pay you when we return to the ferry," and put the money in his pocket.

Further examination was waived, and the accused was held for trial.

Pickpockets Arrested.—Detectives Rayner, Higgins and Frost, on Wednesday arrested seven pickpockets in the Atlantic-street Railroad Depôt, just as they were about to start for the Union Race Course. They were brought to the Deputy Superintendent of Police office yesterday morning, and after being shown up, their likenesses were taken and they were sent on their way rejoicing.

Foundling.—A bouncing boy, two weeks old, was deposited at the door of house No. 162 Congress-street, Wednesday night, with a notice attached to the clothing, viz: "To my grief I must leave this baby out, for if I had the means I should not for my life. You will have it christened Edmund Clark. I live three miles in the country for I may see my baby again."

The baby was sent to the Almshouse.

Inquest.—Coroner Shell will hold an inquest on the body of Theodore Austin this morning. He has impanneled the following Jury: Charles H. Francis, George Jackson, John L. White, —— Manson, F. B. Stryker, John Pierson, A. H. Swaney, James Green, —— Woodruff.

Jersey City Items.

Chancery, O. U. A.—At the annual meeting of Chancery, O. U. A., of New-Jersey, held at Jersey City on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Sachem—Jonathan V. Thurston, of Pavonia Chapter, Jersey City.

Grand First Chief—Cyrus A. Force, Nathan Hale Chapter, Newark.

Grand Second Chief—Luther Martin, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.

Grand Chief of the Chronicles—James D. Cleaner, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.

Grand Corresponding Chief—Elias R. Pope, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.

Grand Financial Chief—John H. Zabriskie, American Eagle Chapter, Paterson.

Grand Chief of Exchequer—Charles W. Dickenson, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.

Grand Sergeant-at-Arms—G. J. Merric, Clark Chapter, Rahway.

Successful Swindling Game.—A respectable-looking scoundrel yesterday afternoon entered Bank Benoff's clothing store and ordered a suit of clothes to be sent to a number stated in Wayne-street. The boy who was sent with the garments was met on the steps of the door by the stranger, who received the bundle and paid the boy in bills, which were ascertained on his return to the store to be counterfeits. Information was given to the Police, but the fellow was not to be found.

Gov. Richardson's Resignation.—To correct misapprehension, we have inquired at the proper department and ascertained that Gov. Richardson's resignation of the office of Governor of Nebraska Territory will not take effect until the first of January next. As this will be a month after the meeting of the Senate, it is presumed that no appointment will be made of his successor before that time.—*Washington Union.*

FROM STATEN ISLAND AND WAR.

Appropriations for Encamping the Military.

ARRANGEMENTS AT QUARANTINE YESTERDAY.

APPLICATION OF MORE PERSONS IN THE ARSON.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Determination to Rebuild the Hospitals.

The work inside the Quarantine inclosure continues to progress rapidly. The office of the Boarding Officer is completed, and business goes on with its accustomed regularity. The shanties for the sick are also half ready for use. A new boat-house is now about completed near the site of the former one. A small house for Dr. Gallup, the Boarding officer for the Lower Bay, will also be put up inside the grounds. The outsiders look on with astonishment and vexation to see these new buildings springing up from the very ashes of the late conflagration.

The straw beds, blankets, pillows and other infected clothing which were taken out of Mrs. Cook's house, whence she was removed to the Quarantine, sick with black vomit, were deposited on the beach and there burned under the direction of Dr. Muser, the "combustion of carbonaceous particles of obnoxious matter" being wafted by an east wind directly into the town. This act is referred to as evidence of the alarm which the people entertain of the fumes from the iron scow, about which they have made so much ado of late. Mr. McLynas, who has charge of the scow, generously tendered its use for this purpose, but they would not accept it, and burnt the infected materials under the very noses of the town.

One person was brought up from the frigate *Susquehanna*, on Wednesday, sick with black vomit. Dr. Bissell says she is as badly infected as any vessel that ever entered this port. Her Surgeon, Dr. Pinckney, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to fill her with ice. It has been so long delayed, however, it is now doubtful if the permission will be granted. The near approach of cold weather will soon render unnecessary any application of artificial means to destroy the infection.

A very marked change in the sentiments of the people of Richmond County, particularly among the oystermen and farmers of the west end, has been developed by the events of the last few days. They now express freely their indignation at the burning of the Quarantine buildings, and say it has brought disgrace (!) upon them, and what is worse, the act has entailed a heavy bill of expense which must be paid by the County. It is not the cost of the buildings only, but the expenses of a body of troops which is to be quartered upon them for an indefinite time. They say the Tompkinsville incendiaries are the same party who were foremost in trying to have the Quarantine stationed at Seguine's Point. If there is no other way of escaping the heavy taxes which are to fall upon them, it is believed they would even have the ringleaders in the late arson indicted, and punished. They are rapidly coming to the consciousness that there is no escape for them but to return to their allegiance to the laws and act the part of good citizens.

Mr. Collector Schell has also found a happy occasion to place himself right upon the record, and to erase, in some degree, the odium attaching to the revenue service by the action of his subordinates at Quarantine. We published, yesterday, the Collector's letter, granting the use of the Government store.

The United States Marines are also to have an opportunity to vindicate the character of the service, which was considerably tarnished by the supineness of Captain Rich. Lieutenant Woodhull, of the United States frigate *Sabine*, has been detached, and was yesterday sent to the Government storehouses, with fifty marines; three howitzers will also be held in reserve for his use, if they are required. There is to be entire harmony between the Marines and the Metropolitan Police force in protecting *all the property* within the Quarantine inclosure. Lieutenant Woodhull, on landing with his force, called upon the Health Officer, and assured him of his readiness to assist in putting down incendiarism, wherever it might occur upon the grounds. Dr. Thompson thanked him on behalf of the City authorities and Board of Health, and expressed the wish that he had first been placed in command of the force. The Lieutenant said he should shirk no responsibility in repressing mob violence.

Mr. Richard Adams Locke, who was arrested on Wednesday, decided not to give bail, although Mr. Collector Schell signed his bail-bond. Yesterday the Recorder had a consultation with Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, and it was decided to allow Mr. Locke to remain in the custody of an officer till his examination to-day at 12 o'clock, when the whole subject of the burning of Quarantine will be investigated.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the Democratic Convention of Richmond County have appointed Ray Tompkins as their Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, and D. B. Allen, the Alternate.

Military for Quarantine.

Peace is reëstablished on Staten Island, though the preparations for encamping a military force in the vicinity of Quarantine are still going on. The following order of General Sanford informs us what troops have been detailed for service on Staten Island, and explains the duties they are called upon to perform:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. MILITIA,
[*Special Orders, No. 6.*]
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 156, from General Head-Quarters, issued pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, the Major-General hereby details the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, under the command of Col. George Lyon, to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Richmond County, and take position immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, but not within the Quarantine inclosure, and sufficiently near to the property of the State, and to the buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the sick, to be able, at all times, instantly and effectively, to defend the same, and the lives of the sick, against all violence.

The Troop of the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Captain Varian, (dismounted,) with their battery of mountain howitzers, will proceed with the Regiment and do duty as artillery.

Until suitable buildings, immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, can be selected for barrack purposes, Colonel Lyon will select a suitable site for the encampment of his Regiment, on the north side of the Quarantine, and as near thereto as convenient.

Colonel Lyon will have, for the purpose of defence, the entire military control of the Quarantine grounds belonging to the State. He will not, however, interfere with the Health Officer, or other civil officers acting under his orders, in his or their discharge of the usual duties of the station.

He will avail himself of all necessary means to place himself in a defensible position, and will take all the usual precautions against surprise, and will conform generally to the requirements of the general regulations.

He will each day report directly to the Adjutant-General, at Albany, giving a detail of his doings, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, sending duplicates of his reports to the Major-General.

He will issue strict orders against any member of the regiment entering the Quarantine grounds, or any hotel, tavern or private house upon the Island, without written permission from himself or the officer of the day, unless when acting under orders.

The Commissary General will furnish Colonel Lyon, with all the necessary camp equipage, and with fixed amunition for his howitzers and small arms.

The Regimental Quarter-Master is directed to report to the Major-General, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to receive instructions respecting the subsistence and accommodations of the Regiment.

Brigadier-General Hall will promulgate the foregoing orders.

By order of Major-General Charles W. Sandford.
C. H. SANDFORD, D. Q. M.,
Acting Division-Inspector.

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1858.
[*Special Orders, No. 2.*]

The foregoing Division Orders are promulgated for the information and government of the Eighth Regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General William Hall.
JAMES SMITH, A. D. C.

The encampment is to be upon the hill north of the Quarantine ground, instead of upon the lawn fronting the Nautilus Hotel. This will be a sore disappointment to all parties, as the position will be wholly out of reach of the people and of the hotels. A piquet guard will do constant duty outside the Quarantine walls.

One detachment will go down to the Island this evening, and the remainder on Sunday or Monday.

Gustavus Katz, who keeps a large dining-saloon in the Bowery, known as the Philadelphia House, has obtained the contract for supplying the rations to the troops during their stay upon the Island. He is said to be well qualified for the position.

The Arrests.

NUMBER OF WARRANTS ISSUED—NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED—WHEN AND UNDER WHAT LAW THEY WILL BE TRIED.

The whole number of warrants thus far issued for the arrest of the Quarantine law-breakers is [illegible] Judge of this county (whether there have been [illegible] or, in other words, whether persons have been [illegible] of $1,000 each, and one in $2,000, to await the [illegible] were [illegible] for want of [illegible] one [illegible] the other sureties, the whole [illegible] have been [illegible] are expected to be speedily arrested.

It may not be generally understood that under the Statute [illegible] have been up to this time [illegible] for the grand [illegible] of [illegible] arson or riot, and have any [illegible] of such a nature been made. And the reason will appear when it is known that such charges must originate in the County in which the offence was committed, and be submitted to the Grand Jury there of, though afterwards, if the [illegible] were found, the venue could be changed, and the trial take place in another and less prejudiced County.

The arrests made have been for violation of the special Quarantine laws, because any magistrate of the City and County of New-York can issue his warrant in such cases, all of which must be tried in either the General or Special Sessions.

The laws relating to Quarantine are explicit, and the penalties for violating them severe, as will be seen by the following:

PENALTIES FOR INVADING THE QUARANTINE.

Section 24. Every person who shall depart or attempt to depart from the Health Officer in performing the duties required of him by law, and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication with any vessel or goding with any person under Quarantine, or with any person who has been on board of any vessel which shall have been ordered by the Board of Health, or by the Health Officer, to perform Quarantine, or with any person who has been exposed to any contagious or pestilential disease, without the consent of the Health Officer, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations established by the Board of Health, or by the Health Officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. Persons in the Penitentiary, and those who have been sentenced to be confined at Quarantine, so long as the Health Officer shall direct, not exceeding twenty days, in case such persons have been exposed to any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, and not exceeding ten days, he shall be detained for such time in the Hospital, or the Marine Hospital, as the Health Officer shall direct. (1856, ch. 347, sec. 23; and 1857, ch. 411, sec. 4.)

And again:

Sec. 35. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in the preceding section is hereby given to the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the peace of the City of New-York; and it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the State of New-York to prosecute all persons guilty of such offences in preference to any indictments which may be found; and it shall be the duty of either of said Courts to hear and try the offences against this act in preference to all other cases pending before it; and whenever any person shall be convicted on a trial for such offence, the Court shall forthwith proceed to pronounce judgment upon him, according to the terms prescribed in this act. (1857, ch. 411, sec. 5.)

The prisoners will all be tried at the Court of General Sessions, probably at the October Term, before Recorder Barnard. The cases against them appear clear, and they will not, doubtless, turn as easily as they at first anticipated.

More Persons Implicated.

The following affidavits which were made yesterday, implicate several prominent persons, one a both of whom are deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Tompkinsville.

County of Richmond, ss.

Daniel D. Bissell, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is physician of the Marine Hospital; that he saw Jacob B. Wood, and a man by the name of Egbert, whom he has since learned was Jacob Egbert, on the Quarantine grounds, and within the inclosure thereof, on the 2d inst.; and that he verily believes that each of the said persons, invaded the grounds without authority.

(Signed) D. H. BISSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. D. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Mike Williams deposes and says that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 1st and 2d instant; that while there he saw Edward Hughes within the Quarantine inclosure, and also Thomas Brady, who aided in breaking down the Quarantine gates, and who headed a company of citizens who invaded the Quarantine grounds in a body, and, as the deponent believes, without authority.

MIKE WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. D. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

The Castleton Board of Health met at Board' Hotel yesterday morning. Dr. Merman, the Health Officer, made the following report:

To the Board of Health of Castleton:

Gentlemen: Since the last meeting of your honorable Board another case of yellow fever has occurred outside the Quarantine walls, in what is termed Rapelyea's row, a part of the block heretofore reported as the infected district. The patient is the husband of the woman reported by me to your Board at your last meeting. He had been constantly with the sick Quarantine inclosure, together with his two children, who, however, are not ill. I have directed the bed in which he lay, together with the clothes, to be destroyed, the house to be fumigated, and have appointed Mr. John Jones to superintend the matter, and also to discharge all the duties which have heretofore devolved upon Philip H. Wells, Esq., who, I am sorry to say, is quite ill. EDWARD C. MUNDAY,
Health Officer of Castleton.

Castleton, Sept. 9, 1858.

Steps were taken to have the houses in Rapelyea's-row vacated. There were eight or ten poor families in all. Efforts would be made to provide them tenements.

A discussion arose as to whether the Board should accept of the voluntary services of Mr. N. B. Ruxwood as its counsel, or to appoint Mr. Lot C. Clarke. Mr. Ellenwood was finally appointed, and being present, addressed the Board. He said, in substance, that the Board held their offices by virtue of their being Supervisors. Their oaths as Supervisors or Justices of the Peace embraced their duties as Health Officers. As to their duties, he could not do better than by citing the opinion of Chief-Justice Savage, in the case of Van W

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLEARANCE SALE OF LOWER PRICES
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
HERMAN KLEEMAN,
No. 179 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 13 to 15 years of age, to drive horse with his parents, and assist in household duties. Apply at 21 Lexington-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL A LITTLE ION of age, to assist in housework. Apply at No. 343 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAT ION to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 121 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and washer and ironer. Apply at No. 151 East 86th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE work and sewing. Apply at No. 123 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAT ION to do housework in a small family. Call at No. 163 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a small family. Call at No. 138 East 23

AUCTION SALES.

W. & W. Wetmore, Auctioneers.

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The New-York Daily Tribune, 31 Aug 1869

Gen. Grant and the Governorship.

We announced yesterday that Gen. GRANT had declined the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Republican Convention, which assembled here on Thursday last. We now understand that he has done so in the most unequivocal manner, and that no persuasion will induce him to change his decision. He has written to a friend in this city, who has been urging him to accept the nomination, that he will not be a candidate for any office whatever, and that he will not change his mind. He has also written to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who was in Washington last week, that he would not accept the nomination for Governor, and that he would not be a candidate for any office. He has also written to Gen. BUTTERFIELD that he would not be a candidate for Governor, and that he would not change his mind. He has also written to Gen. BUTTERFIELD that he would not be a candidate for any office, and that he would not change his mind.

We have no reason to doubt that Gen. GRANT is in earnest in declining the nomination for Governor, and that he will not be a candidate for any office whatever. He has also written to Gen. BUTTERFIELD that he would not be a candidate for any office